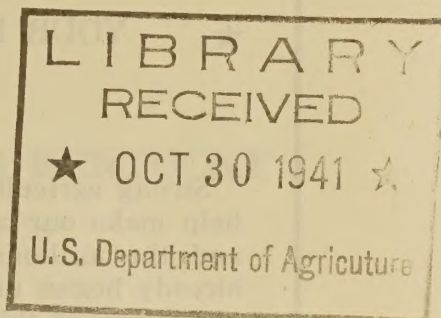


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1942

A A A FARM PROGRAM

FOR

KENTUCKY

The Farm Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and improving its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, assuring consumers plenty of supplies, and building for America an agriculture equal to any demands the Democracy may make. With abundant supplies on hand, stored fertility in the soil, and a strong, flexible farm program to help work out the difficulties ahead, farmers are ready to meet the responsibilities of changing world conditions and the developing needs of National Defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

EAST CENTRAL DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.



YOUR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE



Strong agriculture is vital to a strong national defense. To help make our agriculture strong, your Nation calls upon you and the millions of American farmers to carry on the job already begun under the National Farm Program. The broad objectives of this program—a more productive soil, adequate reserves safely stored, and economic equality for agriculture—now more than ever are essential to the welfare of the Nation because they mean a strong agriculture. The program offers you the opportunity to contribute your share to the national defense while you work for the welfare of agriculture itself. This is a fivefold contribution.

When you participate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program you strengthen your own and the Nation's soil resources. Instead of permitting the haphazard plow-up of the first World War with the subsequent dust storms, bankruptcies, and loss of income and homes, you plant all you need and you conserve the surplus in the soil. You are building an Ever-Normal Granary of fertility in the soil for future production.

When you participate in the 1942 program you are mobilizing for quick action. You are ready to increase or decrease production as may be needed. You are preparing yourself to meet the problems of the future.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part to maintain adequate supplies without waste. You help create an Ever-Normal Granary, which needs sound and balanced production through acreage allotments.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part in making more effective the economic protection of farm prices and incomes, an essential step for making American farmers economically strong.

When you participate in the 1942 program you strengthen a working economic democracy. This economic democracy of farmers, your election of your neighbors to administer your program in your community and county, stands as a striking contrast to the totalitarian economics of dictatorships.

The National Farm Program is a program for peace and you and 6 million American farmers have in it the means for peaceful progress. Today the farm program is a bulwark of our national defense.



1942 AAA FARM PROGRAM FOR KENTUCKY

YOUR FARM PROGRAM

The National Farm Program is designed to conserve and build up the Nation's soil; to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced supply of farm products; to obtain for agriculture its fair share of the national income; and to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. The farm program sets up an Ever-Normal Granary to provide farmers an opportunity of carrying over food and feed-stuffs from years of plenty into years when they are needed to provide an adequate supply. The farm program affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

1. The agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil-building practices and in raising farm income by adjusting supplies to needs;

2. Commodity loans to permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against serious price declines;

3. Parity payments to give producers of wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco as nearly as possible a fair share of the national income;

4. Marketing quotas for Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco, wheat, cotton, and corn to aid farmers in marketing such commodities in a more orderly manner;

5. Crop insurance for wheat and cotton; and

6. Surplus removal programs to increase consumption and broaden markets for farm products at home and abroad.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

County committees, with the assistance of community committeemen, determine individual farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and corn (in commercial corn counties) for eligible farms in each county. The committees also determine normal yields per acre for each special crop (wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and corn) for which an allotment is set up or a deduction is made.

The allotments and yields determined for each farm are used for purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, and where applicable, for parity-payment and loan programs, marketing quotas, and crop insurance. If the farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and corn are not overplanted and the soil-building allowance is earned, the farm will be in line with respect to maximum agricultural conservation and parity payments, marketing quotas, commodity loans, and crop insurance.

In order for producers to be eligible to file an application for and receive payment with respect to any farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, it will be necessary for the operator of the farm to execute Section I of Form ECR-615, "Farm Practice Plan," on or before a date established by the Regional Director, and file a copy with the county AAA office. Further details of the farm program may be obtained from the office of the county AAA committee.

Section I. FARM ALLOTMENTS, PAYMENTS, QUOTAS, LOANS, CROP INSURANCE, AND DEDUCTIONS

A. WHEAT

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a wheat allotment.

2. **Wheat-allotment farm** means any farm for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined unless the farm is reclassified as a nonwheat-allotment farm in accordance with item 9 below.

3. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the planted acreage of wheat does not exceed the wheat allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Parity payment.**—A wheat parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the wheat allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

5. **Loan.**—Wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for a wheat loan, if available, and if the acreage planted to wheat for harvest in 1942 is not in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Crop insurance.**—Crop insurance may be secured on a wheat-allotment farm up to the number of acres in the wheat allotment. Applications for crop insurance must be filed before any wheat, in which the applicant has an interest in the county, is seeded, but in no event later than August 30, 1941.

7. **Deduction on a wheat-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat parity payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

8. **Marketing penalty.**—Wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 crop. Wheat produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if two-thirds or more of wheat growers voting in the wheat referendum (to be held prior to the harvesting of the 1942 crop) favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of wheat produced on the excess wheat acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for wheat. Until the

penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of wheat produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any wheat sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply to wheat produced on any farm if the acreage of wheat seeded on such a farm is not in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat produced thereon.

9. **Non-wheat-allotment farm** means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined, (b) for which a wheat allotment of **15 acres or less** is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (c) for which a wheat allotment of **more than 15 acres** is determined and a request is made in writing to the county committee prior to August 30, 1941, to have the farm classified as a non-wheat-allotment farm, and the county committee approves the request, or (d) from which no wheat is sold from the farm and the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon and the county committee approves the classification of such farm as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

No wheat parity or wheat conservation payment will be computed for a non-wheat-allotment farm. Crop insurance will be available on a non-wheat-allotment farm only for an acreage equal to the larger of the farm wheat allotment or 15 acres, but in no event for an acreage in excess of the seeded acreage of wheat on the farm.

10. **Deduction on a non-wheat-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon.

11. **Acreage of wheat harvested** means any acreage of wheat which reaches maturity and is (a) harvested for grain, (b) cut for hay, or (c) is pastured by livestock or poultry.

12. **Acreage planted to wheat** means any acreage of land seeded to wheat except when seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop is not harvested as wheat for grain or seed, or the wheat seeded in such mixtures does not reach maturity.

B. TOBACCO

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which dark air-cured, fire-cured, or Burley tobacco was grown in one or more of the 5 years 1937 to 1941 will be eligible for a tobacco allotment for each kind of tobacco grown on the farm.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the tobacco crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of tobacco does not exceed the ap-

plicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in each kind of tobacco grown on the farm if the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Tobacco loans will be available if authorized for the 1942 crop.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—Tobacco marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop of Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco. The farm marketing quota for each kind of tobacco will be the actual production of such tobacco on the acreage harvested within the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable tobacco parity payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

7. **Marketing penalty.**—Tobacco marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be subject to a penalty of **10 cents** per pound in the case of Burley tobacco and **5 cents** per pound in the case of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

C. COTTON

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which cotton was planted in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a cotton allotment.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the planted acreage of cotton does not exceed the cotton allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A cotton parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the cotton allotment is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Cotton produced on an acreage within the farm cotton allotment will be eligible for a cotton loan, if available, and the farm is otherwise eligible for a cotton loan.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—If cotton marketing quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, the marketing quota for each farm will be the actual or normal production, whichever is greater, of the farm's cotton allotment, plus any penalty-free cotton carried over from previous crops.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any cotton parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton parity payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted, on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm will not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on such farm or any other farm under the 1942 agricultural conservation program.

7. **Marketing penalty.**—Any cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, if quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, will be subject to a penalty at the rate of **50 percent** of the basic loan rate for cotton. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

D. POTATOES

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each commercial potato farm in Kentucky will be eligible for a potato allotment. No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

2. **Commercial potato farm.**—A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the three years 1939 to 1941 is 3 acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

3. **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

4. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the potato crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of potatoes does not exceed the potato allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of the farm did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period.

5. **Deduction.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the potato allotment, or if no potato allotment is set up for a farm the deduction will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of **3 acres**.

E. CORN

1. **Farm allotment.**—A corn allotment will be set up for each farm in the commercial corn counties of Ballard, Carlisle, Crittenden, Daviess, Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Hickman, Livingston, McLean, Union, and Webster.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the corn crop on the farm if the planted acreage of corn does not exceed the corn allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A corn parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the corn crop

on the farm if the corn allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Corn produced on a corn-allotment farm will be eligible for a loan, if available, and the acreage planted to corn in 1942 is not in excess of the corn allotment set up for the farm.

5. **Deduction on a corn-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the corn conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any corn parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the corn parity payment rate** for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Marketing penalty.**—Corn produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if corn marketing quotas are proclaimed on the 1942 crop and two-thirds or more of the corn growers voting in the corn referendum favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of corn produced on the excess corn acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for corn. Until the penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of corn produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any corn sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply to corn produced on any farm if the planted acreage of corn on such a farm is not in excess of the larger of (a) the corn allotment or (b) 15 acres.

7. **Non-corn-allotment farm** means any farm in the above commercial corn counties (a) for which no corn allotment is determined or (b) for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

No corn conservation or parity payment will be computed for a non-corn-allotment farm.

8. **Deduction on a non-corn-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the corn conservation payment rate** for each acre of corn (in commercial corn counties) planted in excess of 15 acres.

9. **Acreage planted to corn** means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed: *Provided*, That all or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted to corn.

F. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE

1. **Special-crop payments reduced for insufficient soil-building performance.**—The amount of net payments earned by producers on any farm for staying within farm allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, cotton, corn, and potatoes will be reduced unless that part of the soil-building allowance equal to the sum of items 1, 2, and 3

of subsection A of section II is fully earned by carrying out approved soil-building practices: *Provided*, That no reduction will be made from such special-crop payments if (a) the amount of soil-building payment earned on the farm equals or exceeds the maximum special-crop payment computed for the farm or (b) the farm is retired from agricultural production during the 1942 program year. The total special-crop payment earned on any farm will not be reduced, under this paragraph F, below a percentage equal to the percentage of the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II which is earned for the farm.

2. Proration of deduction for insufficient soil-building performance.—Any deduction from special-crop payments for failure to earn the required amount of the soil-building allowance will be regarded as a pro rata deduction from payments computed in connection with special-crop allotments.

Section II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance (the maximum payment that may be earned on each participating farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices) will be the sum of the following amounts except as provided below:

ITEM 1.—70 cents times the acreage of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the 1942 farm acreage allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and corn with respect to which payments are computed.

Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

ITEM 2.—\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major part of the production is normally sold.

ITEM 3.—25 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Noncrop, open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

ITEM 4.—\$1.00 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables for any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables in 1940 is determined to be 3 acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the 1940 acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

If the sum of items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above plus the sum of special crop payments is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be \$20 minus the sum of the 1942 agricultural conservation payments computed for wheat, tobacco, cotton, corn, and potatoes.

B. Special allowance.—In addition to the regular soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practices 18 and 19 below.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.—If the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, there will be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice.

D. Soil-building practices.—The soil-building practices listed below will count toward earning the soil-building allowance, to the extent indicated herein, when carried out during the period **July 1, 1941, through June 30, 1942**, in accordance with good farming practice and the provisions of this bulletin. For the purpose of practices 1 and 2 below, soil-depleting crops will be the same as those defined under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Application of Materials

1. Phosphate materials.—Application of (a) 100 pounds of AAA triple superphosphate; (b) 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate; (c) 500 pounds of basic slag, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate; or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The materials must be applied as a top dressing to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, white clover, red clover, kudzu, and lespedeza sericea; perennial grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, smooth brome grass, and Reed canary grass; winter legumes such as crimson clover; vetch, Austrian winter peas, and bur clover; annual lespedeza; crotalaria; annual ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; gardens for home use; or permanent pasture. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate materials to a soil-depleting crop or to any of the above-named crops when seeded or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, unless the phosphate material is applied after the soil-depleting crop is harvested or in the case of winter legumes after the soil-depleting crop has matured. For applications of phosphate as a top dressing to winter legumes, not grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, credit will be given only if the material is applied not later than December 1, 1941.

2. Potash.—Application of **150 pounds** of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The application of potash for practice credit is subject to the same provisions as outlined under practice 1 above.

3. Liming materials.—Application of ground limestone, or its equivalent, to farmland in counties as follows—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

(a) **800 pounds** in the counties of Floyd and Martin;

(b) **1,000 pounds** in the counties of Johnson, Knott, and Leslie;

(c) **1,200 pounds** in the counties of Clay, Harlan, Lawrence, Letcher, Magoffin, and Perry;

(d) **1,500 pounds** in the counties of Ballard, Bell, Breathitt, Calhoun, Campbell, Carlisle, Carter, Daviess, Elliott, Fulton, Graves, Greenup, Hancock, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Knox,

Lewis, McCracken, McCreary, McLean, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Pike, Webster, Whitley, and Wolfe;

(e) **2,000 pounds** in all other counties.

The application of liming materials contained in commercial fertilizers will not qualify for credit under this practice. For purposes of this practice not less than 150 pounds of limestone screenings, 70 pounds of hydrated or burned lime, or not less than 150 pounds of marl will be considered to be equivalent to 100 pounds of ground limestone. Limestone, of which 90 percent or more will pass through a 10-mesh sieve or which meets specifications required for conservation materials, will be considered as ground agricultural limestone. Limestone which fails to meet the above requirements will be considered as limestone screenings.

Seeding Legumes and Grasses

4. Alfalfa.—Seeding approved varieties of hardy domestic or Canadian alfalfa—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

Sufficient alfalfa seed must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash, where necessary, to assure a good stand.

5. Winter legumes.—Seeding crimson clover, vetch, or Austrian winter peas as winter cover crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

6. Timothy or redtop.—Seeding timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop— **$\frac{1}{4}$ unit or 37½ cents per acre.**

7. Sweetclover.—Seeding annual or biennial sweetclover— **$\frac{1}{3}$ unit or 50 cents per acre.**

8. Annual lespedeza.—Seeding annual lespedeza in timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting of timothy and redtop, or in old seedings of other perennial grasses— **$\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

No credit will be allowed for the seeding of lespedeza alone. A full seeding of lespedeza in timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting of timothy and redtop during the 1942 program year will be considered as a single seeding practice and credit will be allowed as a seeding mixture of one-half unit per acre. Credit will also be given under this practice for the seeding of lespedeza in old seedings (seeded prior to July 1, 1941) of perennial grasses, other than timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting of timothy and redtop: *Provided*, That there is a good stand of such grasses on the land and a full seeding of lespedeza is made thereon.

9. Permanent pasture.—Seeding a permanent pasture mixture—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

This practice will consist of seeding a permanent pasture mixture on land properly prepared, including the application of liming material and superphosphate, where necessary, to assure a good stand. The pasture mixture must contain a full seeding of legumes and grasses adapted to the particular area and approved by the State committee. Where part of the approved pasture mixture is seeded in the fall of 1941 and the remainder is seeded in the spring of 1942, credit will be allowed only for a single seeding practice. In counties where it is determined by the county committee that, in accordance with good farming practices, grasses contained in pasture mixtures should be seeded in the fall, credit will not be given under this practice unless such grasses are seeded before November 1, 1941. Credit will not be given under this practice for any combination of seedings contained in practice 8 above.

10. Other legumes and grasses.—Seeding sericea, domestic red clover, alsike clover, white clover, kudzu, crotalaria, bluegrass, orchard grass, annual ryegrass, or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop)— **$\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

In order to qualify under practices 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 seeding rates must meet the requirements approved for each county by the State committee. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practices.

Winter Cover and Green Manure Crops

11. Winter cover crops.—Leaving winter cover crops on land—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of fall seeded oats or barley, rye, or mixtures of these crops, from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, must be left on the land as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Any crop for which payment is made under practice 12 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

12. Green manure crops.—Turning under green manure crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, soybeans, cowpeas, rye, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, fall seeded oats or barley, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit. Cowpeas or soybeans plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

13. Summer non-legumes.—Plowing under as green manure or leaving on land summer non-legumes—**½ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

A good stand and a good growth of millet, sorghum, Sudan grass, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure or left on the land to qualify for credit. This practice is applicable only in parts of counties or to farms designated by the county committee with the approval of the State committee as being subject to regular overflows. Summer non-legumes plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

Erosion Control

14. Terracing.—Construction of 200 feet of standard terrace—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The spacing of terraces and terrace grades must conform with standard requirements with due consideration being given to the slope of the land and the type of soil. The terrace must have a minimum base width of ridge of 12 feet. The height of the ridge above the water channel should be at least 16 inches when settled. The water channel should be at least 4 feet wide, with a minimum width of back slope on the upper side of 3 feet. The cross section of the water channel must be at least 6 square feet after the ridge settles. Proper outlets must be provided. Water furrows, miniature terraces, and other temporary means of erosion control will not be acceptable under this practice.

15. Contour stripcropping.—Establishment of a system of contour stripcropping—**½ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice.

16. Contour furrowing.—Contour furrowing of noncrop land—**⅙ unit or 25 cents per 1,000 linear feet.**

This practice must be performed in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee.

17. Dams in gullies.—Construction of dams in gullies or waterways on farm land—**⅙ unit or 25 cents per dam.**

Stake, wire, sod, brush, or rock dams, and similar structure will be regarded as dams for purpose of this practice. No dams will be approved where less than six dams are constructed in any one gully or waterway.

Forestry Practices

18. Forest tree planting.—Planting approved species of forest trees or shrubs beneficial to wildlife—**3 units or \$4.50 per acre.**

This practice will include the planting of both forest trees and shrubs beneficial to wildlife. The species approved for forest tree plantings are as follows:

White ash.	Red oak.	Loblolly pine.	Black walnut.
Black cherry.	White oak.	Yellow poplar.	
Cottonwood.	Scaley bark hickory	Black locust.	
Sugar maple.	Red cedar.	White pine.	

Maximum spacings should be 6 by 6 feet. Plantings must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated sufficiently to retard native growth of weeds and undesirable species. Plantings must show a survival of not less than 700 trees per acre evenly distributed over the land on or after July 1, 1942. In the case of white pine plantings, credit will not be allowed unless all currant and gooseberry bushes present are removed from the planted area and throughout a surrounding border zone sufficiently wide to protect the white pines from blister rust damage.

The planting of not less than 1,500 shrubs beneficial to wildlife on two or more small tracts, consisting of less than 1 acre each, will be considered as an acre even though the total area may be greater than one acre. Shrubs planted for credit under this practice must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good wildlife management practice.

19. Walnut planting.—Planting black walnuts—**3 units or \$4.50 per acre.**

At least 2,400 walnuts per acre must be planted not farther apart than 6 by 6 feet, and 2 or 3 nuts should be planted in each space. Walnuts must be planted at a depth of 2 to 3 inches, and not later than April 1, 1942. Walnuts used for planting should be those collected (not stored) from the fall crop of 1941. A good stand (approximately 750 trees per acre after thinning), properly protected from fire and grazing and showing satisfactory growth, must be secured in order to qualify for credit under this practice.

20. Forest stand improvement.—Improvement of stands of forest trees—**2 units or \$3.00 per acre.**

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications and instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. The practice will be applicable only in counties designated by the State committee.

Orchard Practices

21. Orchard mulch.—Application of mulching materials in orchards—**1½ unit or 75 cents per ton.**

Straw or equivalent mulching material must be evenly applied to orchard land to qualify for credit under this practice. Credit will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as mulching material. Air-dry weight will be used in calculating the amount of mulching material for which credit will be given under this practice.

22. Apple tree removal.—Removal from commercial orchards of disease-infested or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter—**1⅓ unit or 30 cents per tree.**

(b) For trees more than 12 inches in diameter—**1⅓ unit or 50 cents per tree.**

Approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice. Payment will be made only for the removal of live, permanent apple trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment

will be made for removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Measurements of trunk diameter will be made approximately 1 foot above ground level. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

E. Materials furnished by other agencies.—If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment will be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by a State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be considered to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Division of payments and deductions.—The net special-crop payment computed for each farm will be divided among the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers on the basis of their acreage shares in the special crops grown on the farm.

The net soil-building payment computed for each farm will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices on the farm. If more than one such person contributed (furnished labor, equipment, or materials) to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net soil-building payment will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying-out of practices on the farm.

The net deduction computed for any farm will be divided on the basis of the acreage shares of each person in the special crops grown on the farm.

B. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person on any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased as follows:

<i>Payment computed</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

C. Deduction for county association expenses.—There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the 1942 program in the county in which his farm is located.

D. Payments restricted to purposes of program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld, or required to be refunded, if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers.—If on any farm in 1942 any

change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, than would have been made to him under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements had not been changed, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to him shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

F. Farms not operated.—Only payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to producers on farms which are not operated in 1942.

G. Assignments.—Any person entitled to receive a payment under the 1942 program may assign a part or all of his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. The assignment must be made on Form ACP-69 and filed in the county office.

H. Conservation materials.—Farmers may request and (if approved by the county committee) may receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration superphosphate, limestone, and specified seeds for use in carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction will be made from any payment due the person who obtained the materials in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

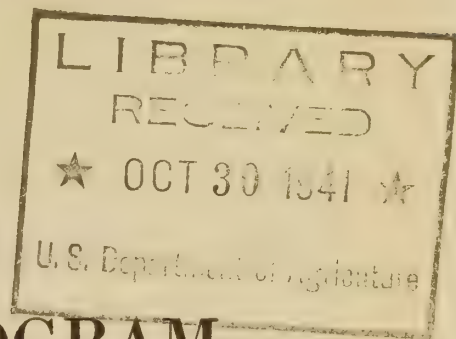
The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may furnish conservation materials (limestone, superphosphate, etc.) in lieu of any payment to producers on non-allotment farms and to producers on allotment farms if the special-crop payment computed for the farm is not over \$25.00 and only one producer is interested in the farm payment.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person who shares in the payment computed for the farm, or who contributed to the carrying-out of approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1942. Payment will be made only upon applications which are filed with the county office on or before January 31, 1943.

J. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination regarding any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any allotment, usual acreage, permitted acreage, yield, soil-building allowance, or measurement; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment.

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1942



AAA FARM PROGRAM

FOR

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

The Farm Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and improving its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, assuring consumers plenty of supplies, and building for America an agriculture equal to any demands the Democracy may make. With abundant supplies on hand, stored fertility in the soil, and a strong, flexible farm program to help work out the difficulties ahead, farmers are ready to meet the responsibilities of changing world conditions and the developing needs of National Defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



YOUR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE



Strong agriculture is vital to a strong national defense. To help make our agriculture strong, your Nation calls upon you and the millions of American farmers to carry on the job already begun under the National Farm Program. The broad objectives of this program—a more productive soil, adequate reserves safely stored, and economic equality for agriculture—now more than ever, are essential to the welfare of the Nation because they mean a strong agriculture. The program offers you the opportunity to contribute your share to the national defense while you work for the welfare of agriculture itself. This is a fivefold contribution.

When you participate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program you strengthen your own and the Nation's soil resources. Instead of permitting the haphazard plow-up of the first World War with the subsequent dust storms, bankruptcies, and loss of income and homes, you plant all you need and you conserve the surplus in the soil. You are building an Ever-Normal Granary of fertility in the soil for future production.

When you participate in the 1942 program you are mobilizing for quick action. You are ready to increase or decrease production as may be needed. You are preparing yourself to meet the problems of the future.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part to maintain adequate supplies without waste. You help create an Ever-Normal Granary, which needs sound and balanced production through acreage allotments.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part in making more effective the economic protection of farm prices and incomes, an essential step for making American farmers economically strong.

When you participate in the 1942 program you strengthen a working economic democracy. This economic democracy of farmers, your election of your neighbors to administer your program in your community and county stands as a striking contrast to the totalitarian economics of dictatorships.

The National Farm Program is a program for peace and you and 6 million American farmers have in it the means for peaceful progress. Today the farm program is a bulwark of our national defense.



1942

AAA FARM PROGRAM FOR MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

YOUR FARM PROGRAM

The National Farm Program is designed to conserve and build up the Nation's soil; to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced supply of farm products; to obtain for agriculture its fair share of the national income; and to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. The farm program sets up an Ever-Normal Granary to provide farmers an opportunity of carrying over food and feedstuffs from years of plenty into years when they are needed to provide an adequate supply. The farm program affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

1. The agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil-building practices and in raising farm income by adjusting supplies to needs;
 2. Commodity loans to permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against serious price declines;
 3. Parity payments to give producers of wheat and corn as nearly as possible a fair share of the national income;
 4. Marketing quotas for wheat and corn to aid farmers in marketing such commodities in a more orderly manner;
 5. Crop insurance for wheat; and
 6. Surplus removal programs to increase consumption and broaden markets for farm products at home and abroad.
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HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

County committees, with the assistance of community committeemen, determine individual farm allotments for wheat, potatoes, and corn for eligible farms in each county. The committees also determine normal yields per acre for each special crop (wheat, potatoes, and corn) for which an allotment is set up or a deduction is made.

The allotments and yields determined for each farm are used for purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, and where applicable, for parity-payment and loan programs, marketing quotas, and crop insurance. If the farm allotments for wheat, potatoes, and corn are not overplanted and the soil-building allowance is earned, the farm will be in line with respect to maximum agricultural conservation and parity payments, marketing quotas, commodity loans, and crop insurance.

In order for producers to be eligible to file an application for and receive payment with respect to any farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, it will be necessary for the operator of the farm to execute Section I of Form ECR-615, "Farm Practice Plan," on or before a date established by the Regional Director, and file a copy with the county AAA office.

Further details of the farm program may be obtained from the office of the county AAA committee.

Section I. FARM ALLOTMENTS, PAYMENTS, QUOTAS, LOANS, CROP INSURANCE, AND DEDUCTIONS

A. WHEAT

1. Farm allotment.—Each farm on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a wheat allotment.

2. Wheat-allotment farm means any farm for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined unless the farm is reclassified as a non-wheat-allotment farm in accordance with item 9 below.

3. Conservation payment.—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the planted acreage of wheat does not exceed the wheat allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. Parity payment.—A wheat parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the wheat allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

5. Loan.—Wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for a wheat loan, if available, and if the acreage planted to wheat for harvest in 1942 is not in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

6. Crop insurance.—Crop insurance may be secured on a wheat-allotment farm up to the number of acres in the wheat allotment. Applications for crop insurance must be filed before any wheat, in which the applicant has an interest in the county, is seeded, but in no event later than August 30, 1941.

7. Deduction on a wheat-allotment farm.—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat parity rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set-up for the farm.

8. Marketing penalty.—Wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 crop. Wheat produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if two-thirds or more of wheat growers voting in the wheat referendum (to be held prior to the harvesting of the 1942 crop) favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of wheat produced on the excess wheat acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for wheat. Until the penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of wheat

produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any wheat sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply to wheat produced on any farm if the acreage of wheat seeded on such a farm is not in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat produced thereon.

9. **Nonwheat-allotment farm** means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined, (b) for which a wheat allotment of **15 acres or less** is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (c) for which a wheat allotment of **more than 15 acres** is determined and a request is made in writing to the county committee prior to August 30, 1941, to have the farm classified as a nonwheat-allotment farm, and the county committee approves the request, or (d) from which no wheat is sold and the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon and the county committee approves the classification of such farm as a nonwheat-allotment farm.

No wheat parity or wheat conservation payment will be computed for a nonwheat-allotment farm. Crop insurance will be available on a nonwheat-allotment farm only for an acreage equal to the larger of the farm wheat allotment or 15 acres, but in no event for an acreage in excess of the seeded acreage of wheat on the farm.

10. **Deduction on a nonwheat-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon.

11. **Acreage of wheat harvested** means any acreage of wheat which reaches maturity and is (a) harvested for grain, (b) cut for hay, or (c) is pastured by livestock or poultry.

12. **Acreage planted to wheat** means any acreage of land seeded to wheat except when seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop is not harvested as wheat for grain or seed, or the wheat seeded in such mixtures does not reach maturity.

B. POTATOES

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each commercial potato farm in Maryland and Delaware will be eligible for a potato allotment. No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

2. **Commercial potato farm.**—A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939 to 1941 is 3 acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

3. **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

4. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the potato crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of potatoes does not exceed the potato allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of the farm did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period.

5. **Deduction.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the potato payment rate** for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the potato allotment, or if no potato allotment is set up for a farm the deduction will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of **3 acres**.

C. CORN

1. **Farm allotment.**—A corn allotment will be set up for each farm in the commercial corn counties of Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Annes, and Washington in Maryland; and Kent and New Castle in Delaware.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the corn crop on the farm if the planted acreage of corn does not exceed the corn allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A corn parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the corn crop on the farm if the corn allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Corn produced on a corn-allotment farm will be eligible for a loan, if available, and the acreage planted to corn in 1942 is not in excess of the farm corn allotment.

5. **Deduction on a corn-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the corn conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to corn in excess of the farm corn allotment.

(b) A deduction will be made from any corn parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the corn parity payment rate** for each acre planted to corn in excess of the farm corn allotment.

6. **Marketing penalty.**—Corn produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if corn marketing quotas are proclaimed on the 1942 crop and two-thirds or more of the corn growers voting in the corn referendum favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of corn produced on the excess corn acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for corn. Until the penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of corn produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any corn sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply

to corn produced on any farm if the planted acreage of corn on such a farm is not in excess of 15 acres.

7. **Non-corn-allotment farm** means any farm in the above commercial corn counties (a) for which no corn allotment is determined or (b) for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

No corn conservation or parity payment will be computed for a non-corn-allotment farm.

8. **Deduction on a non-corn-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the corn conservation payment rate** for each acre of corn (in commercial corn counties) planted in excess of 15 acres.

9. **Acreage planted to corn** means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed: *Provided*, That all or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted to corn.

D. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF CONSERVING CROPS

1. **Net special-crop payments reduced for insufficient acreage of conserving crops.**—The net special-crop payments earned by producers on any farm for staying within farm allotments set up for wheat, potatoes, and corn will be subject to a deduction of **5 percent** of the maximum special-crop payment computed for the farm for each **1 percent** of the cropland by which the acreage of cropland on the farm devoted exclusively to one or more of the following uses throughout the 1942 crop year (September 1, 1941, to August 31, 1942) is less than **20 percent** of the cropland on the farm:

(a) Perennial grasses or legumes, including new seedlings if seeded alone or with a nurse crop pastured or clipped green.

(b) Biennial legumes, lespedeza, or annual sweetclover, including new seedlings if seeded alone or with a nurse crop pastured or clipped green.

(c) Sudan, millet, or annual ryegrass for pasture.

(d) Seeded cover crops of which a good stand and good growth is left on the land.

(e) Crimson clover or vetch grown for seed.

(f) Forest trees planted on cropland since 1935.

(g) Idle cropland on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 crop year:

Provided, however, That on farms of **less than 20 acres** of cropland this requirement may be met in whole or in part by growing winter cover crops or green manure crops regardless of any other use of the same land during the 1942 crop year: *Provided further*, That on farms of **20 acres or more** of cropland this requirement may be met in whole or in part by growing green manure or cover crops regardless of any other use of the same land during the 1942 crop year, except that on any such farm the percentage of the cropland on the farm required to be devoted to such uses shall be 30 percent and the deduction from the net special crop payments shall be $3\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the maximum special crop payment computed for the

farm for each **1 percent** of the cropland by which the required percentage is not reached.

Green manure crops included in soil-building practice 9 will qualify toward meeting this requirement.

2. Proration of deduction for insufficient acreage of conserving crops.—Any deduction from special crop payments for failure to devote the required acreage of cropland on the farm to conserving crops will be regarded as a pro rata deduction from payments earned in connection with special crop allotments.

Section II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance (the maximum payment that may be earned on each participating farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices) will be the sum of the following amounts except as provided below:

ITEM 1.—70 cents times the acreage of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the 1942 farm acreage allotments set up for wheat, corn, and potatoes with respect to which payments are computed.

Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

ITEM 2.—\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major part of the production is normally sold.

ITEM 3.—25 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Noncrop, open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

ITEM 4.—\$1.00 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables for any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables in 1940 is determined to be 3 acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the 1940 acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

If the sum of items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above plus the special crop payment is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be \$20 minus the sum of the 1942 agricultural conservation payments computed for wheat, corn, and potatoes.

B. Special allowance.—In addition to the regular soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 15 below.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.—If the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, there will be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice.

D. Soil-building practices.—The soil-building practices listed below will count toward earning the soil-building allowance, to the extent indicated herein, when carried out during the period **September 1, 1941, through June 30, 1942**, in accordance with good farming practice and the provisions of this bulletin. For the purpose of practices 1 and 2 below, soil-depleting crops will be the same as those defined under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Application of Materials

1. Phosphate materials.—Application of (a) 100 pounds of AAA triple superphosphate; (b) 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate; (c) 500 pounds of basic slag, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate; or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50**.

The materials must be applied as a top dressing to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, sweetclover, white clover, red clover, kudzu, and lespedeza sericea; perennial grasses such as bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, and redtop; winter legumes such as crimson clover, vetch, and Austrian winter peas; annual lespedeza; crotalaria; annual ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; gardens for home use; or permanent pasture. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate materials to a soil-depleting crop or to any of the above-named crops when seeded or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, unless the phosphate material is applied after the soil-depleting crop is harvested or in the case of winter legumes after the soil-depleting crop has matured. For applications of phosphate as a top dressing to winter legumes, not grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, credit will be given only if the material is applied on or before December 31, 1941.

2. Potash.—Application of **150 pounds** of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50**.

The application of potash for practice credit is subject to the same provisions as outlined under practice 1 above.

3. Liming materials.—Application of ground limestone, or its equivalent, to farmland in counties as follows—**1 unit or \$1.50**.

(a) **1,200 pounds** in the counties of Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington in Maryland;

(b) **1,000 pounds** in the counties of Harford, Howard, and Montgomery in Maryland; and

(c) **800 pounds** in all other counties in Maryland and in all counties in Delaware.

The application of liming materials contained in commercial fertilizers will not qualify for credit under this practice. For purposes of this practice 150 pounds of limestone screenings, 70 pounds of hydrated lime containing at least 68 percent total oxides, or 50 pounds of burned lime containing not less than 90 percent total oxides, will be considered to be equivalent to 100 pounds of ground limestone.

Ground limestone of which 95 percent or more will pass through a 20-mesh sieve will be considered as ground limestone. Such materials which do not meet the above minimum specifications will be considered as limestone screenings.

Seeding Legumes and Grasses

In order to qualify under practices 4, 5, 6, and 7 below, seeding rates must meet the requirements approved for each county by the State committee. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

4. Alfalfa.—Seeding approved varieties of hardy domestic or Canadian alfalfa—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

Sufficient alfalfa seed, but in no event less than the minimum amount approved by the State committee, must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash, where necessary, to assure a good stand. In case a good stand is not obtained, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that the land was properly prepared.

5. Winter legumes.—Seeding crimson clover, vetch, or Austrian winter peas as winter cover crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

6. Sweet clover.—Seeding annual or biennial sweet clover—**1/3 unit or 50 cents per acre.**

7. Other legumes and grasses.—Seeding approved red clover, alsike clover, white clover, sericea, crotalaria, kudzu, bluegrass, orchard grass, annual ryegrass, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop)—**1/2 unit or 75 cents per acre.**

Winter and Summer Cover and Green Manure Crops

8. Winter cover crops.—Leaving winter cover crops on land—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of fall seeded oats or barley, rye, or mixtures of these crops, from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, must be left on the land as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Any crop for which payment is made under practice 9 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

9. Green manure crops.—Turning or disking under green manure crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, rye, fall seeded oats or barley, wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit. Summer legumes plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

10. Temporary mulch crops.—Leaving summer legumes on land as a temporary mulch—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of soybeans from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, cowpeas, or velvetbeans must be left on the land (forage not harvested) as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with corn or other intertilled row crops will not qualify for credit under this practice.

11. Summer legumes.—Leaving summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled row crops on the land as a temporary mulch— $\frac{1}{5}$ unit or 30 cents per acre.

A good stand and good growth of soybeans from which seed is not removed by mechanical means, cowpeas, or velvetbeans, interplanted or grown in combination with corn or other intertilled row crops during the summer of 1941 must be left on the land (forage not harvested) as a temporary mulch to qualify for practice credit.

Erosion Control

12. Terracing.—Construction of 200 feet of standard terrace—1 unit or \$1.50.

The spacing of terraces and terrace grades must conform with standard requirements with due consideration being given to the slope of the land and type of soil. The terrace must have a minimum width of ridge of 12 feet, measured from the edge of the bank on the lower side to the center of the water channel and a minimum height of ridge at least 16 inches above the water channel before the ridge settles. The water channel should be at least 12 feet wide. The cross section of the water channel must be at least 6 square feet after the ridge settles. Proper outlets must be provided. Water furrows, miniature terraces, and other temporary means of erosion control will not be acceptable under this practice.

13. Contour stripcropping.—Establishment of a system of contour stripcropping— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice.

14. Contour furrowing.—Contour furrowing of noncropland— $\frac{1}{6}$ unit or 25 cents per 1,000 linear feet.

This practice is applicable only to noncrop pasture land and permanent sod in orchards on slopes of 5 percent or more. The spacing of furrows must conform with standard requirements with due consideration being given to the slope of the land and type of soil. The furrows must be across the slope; spaced not more than 18 feet apart nor closer than 8 feet apart; and be generally within 2 percent of the actual contour. The furrow must have a minimum depth of 5 inches from the bottom or sole of the furrow to the top or crown of the furrow slice.

Forestry Practices

15. Forest tree planting.—Planting approved species of forest trees or shrubs beneficial to wildlife—3 units or \$4.50 per acre.

The species and spacing approved for forest tree plantings are as follows:

	Minimum spacing	Maximum spacing
Species:	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Norway spruce.....	4 x 4	8 x 8
Red spruce.....	6 x 6	7 x 7
Yellow poplar.....	6 x 6	8 x 8
Black locust.....	3 x 3	6 x 6
Red pine.....	6 x 6	7 x 7
Shortleaf pine.....	6 x 6	8 x 8
Virginia pine.....	4 x 4	6 x 6
White pine.....	6 x 6	8 x 8
Black walnut.....	6 x 6	8 x 8

The minimum spacing for Norway spruce should be used only in case of Christmas tree plantings. Minimum spacing for black locust should be used only for gully control. Plantings must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated sufficiently to retard native growth of weeds and undesirable species. Plantings must show a survival of not less than 700 trees per acre evenly distributed over the land on or after July 1, 1942. In the case of white pine plantings, credit will not be allowed unless any currant and gooseberry bushes present are removed from the planted area.

The planting of not less than 1,500 shrubs beneficial to wildlife on two or more small tracts, consisting of less than 1 acre each, will be considered as 1 acre even though the total area may be greater than an acre. Shrubs planted for credit under this practice must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good wildlife management practice.

16. Walnut planting.—Planting black walnuts—2 units or \$3.00 per acre.

At least 1,200 walnuts per acre must be planted not farther apart than 6 feet x 6 feet. Walnuts must be planted at a depth not greater than 1 inch and not later than April 1, 1942. Walnuts used for planting should be those collected (not stored) from the fall crop of 1941. A good stand (approximately 750 trees per acre), properly protected from fire and grazing, and showing satisfactory growth, must be secured in order to qualify for credit under this practice.

17. Forest stand improvement.—Improvement of stands of forest trees—2 units or \$3.00 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. Forest stand improvement will consist of weeding (removal of trees of undesirable species or form); thinning, when necessary, in stands where trees average 4 inches or more in diameter; and by removal of diseased snags and diseased live trees. At least 100 desirable trees per acre, uniformly distributed, must remain after improvement to qualify for credit. Areas being improved must be protected from fire and from grazing. Cuttings, except for stand improvement and for such merchantable cuttings as will allow a satisfactory stand to remain, are prohibited. If white pine makes up any part of the designated minimum number of trees per acre in the stand, credit will not be allowed unless any currant and gooseberry bushes present are removed from the stand in order to protect the white pines from blister rust damage.

18. Firebreaks.—Construction of firebreaks for protection of farm woodland—1 unit or \$1.50 per 1,500 linear feet.

In order to qualify under this practice the woodland must be protected from burning during the year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by a barrier to fire which may be (1) a firebreak at least 6 feet wide cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil or (2) a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres each by a firebreak. No payment will be made under this practice where controlled burning is practiced. Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices 15 and 16 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

Orchard Practices

19. Orchard mulch.—Application of mulching materials in orchards— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per ton.

Straw or equivalent mulching material must be evenly applied to orchard land to qualify for credit under this practice. Credit will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as mulching material. Air-dry weight will be used in calculating the amount of mulching material for which credit will be given under this practice.

20. Apple tree removal.—Removal from commercial orchards of disease-infested or uneconomic apple trees the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality:

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter— $\frac{1}{5}$ unit or 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees more than 12 inches in diameter— $\frac{1}{3}$ unit or 50 cents per tree.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice. Payment will be made only for the removal of live, permanent apple trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Measurements of trunk diameter will be made approximately one foot above ground level. Payment for this practice will be available in any county upon approval of the county committee. No more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

21. Fruit or nut tree planting on contour.—Planting of fruit or nut trees on the contour— $\frac{2}{3}$ unit or \$1.00 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. The planting of fruit or nut trees on the contour will qualify for credit under this practice only where the county committee finds that because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion.

E. Materials furnished by other agencies.—If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment will be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by a State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be considered to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Division of payments and deductions.—The net special crop payment computed for each farm will be divided among the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers on the basis of their acreage shares in the special crops grown on the farm.

The net soil-building payment computed for each farm will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices on the farm. If more than one such person contributed (furnished labor, equipment, or materials) to the carrying out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net soil-building payment will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying-out of practices on the farm.

The net deduction computed for any farm for exceeding special crop allotments will be divided on the basis of the acreage shares of each person in the special crops grown on the farm.

B. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person on any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased as follows:

Payment computed:	Amount of increase
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

C. Deduction for county association expenses.—There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the 1942 program in the county in which his farm is located.

D. Payments restricted to purposes of program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld, or required to be refunded, if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers.—If on any farm in 1942 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, than would have been made to him under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements had not been changed, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to him shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

F. Farms not operated.—Only payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to producers on farms which are not operated in 1942.

G. Assignments.—Any person entitled to receive a payment under the 1942 program may assign a part or all of his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. The assignment must be made on Form ACP-69 and filed in the county office.

H. Conservation materials.—Farmers may request and (if approved by the county committee) may receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration superphosphate, limestone, and specified seeds for use in carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction will be made from any payment due the person who obtained the materials in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In counties designated by the State committee, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may furnish conservation materials (limestone, superphosphate, etc.) in lieu of any payment to producers on nonallotment farms and to producers on allotment farms if the special-crop payment computed for the farm is not over \$25 and only one producer is interested in the farm payment.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person who shares in the payment computed for the farm, or who contributed to the carrying out of approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1942. Payment will be made only upon applications which are filed with the county office on or before January 31, 1943.

J. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination regarding any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any allotment, usual acreage, permitted acreage, yield, soil-building allowance, or measurement; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment.

1942

A A A FARM PROGRAM

FOR

NORTH CAROLINA

The Farm Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and improving its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, assuring consumers plenty of supplies, and building for America an agriculture equal to any demands the Democracy may make. With abundant supplies on hand, stored fertility in the soil, and a strong, flexible farm program to help work out the difficulties ahead, farmers are ready to meet the responsibilities of changing world conditions and the developing needs of National Defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
 WASHINGTON, D. C.



YOUR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE



Strong agriculture is vital to a strong national defense. To help make our agriculture strong, your Nation calls upon you and the millions of American farmers to carry on the job already begun under the National Farm Program. The broad objectives of this program—a more productive soil, adequate reserves safely stored, and economic equality for agriculture—now more than ever are essential to the welfare of the Nation because they mean a strong agriculture. The program offers you the opportunity to contribute your share to the national defense while you work for the welfare of agriculture itself. This is a fivefold contribution.

When you participate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program you strengthen your own and the Nation's soil resources. Instead of permitting the haphazard plow-up of the first World War with the subsequent dust storms, bankruptcies, and loss of income and homes, you plant all you need and you conserve the surplus in the soil. You are building an Ever-Normal Granary of fertility in the soil for future production.

When you participate in the 1942 program you are mobilizing for quick action. You are ready to increase or decrease production as may be needed. You are preparing yourself to meet the problems of the future.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part to maintain adequate supplies without waste. You help create an Ever-Normal Granary, which needs sound and balanced production through acreage allotments.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part in making more effective the economic protection of farm prices and incomes, an essential step for making American farmers economically strong.

When you participate in the 1942 program you strengthen a working economic democracy. This economic democracy of farmers, your election of your neighbors to administer your program in your community and county, stands as a striking contrast to the totalitarian economics of dictatorships.

The National Farm Program is a program for peace and you and 6 million American farmers have in it the means for peaceful progress. Today the farm program is a bulwark of our national defense.



1942 AAA FARM PROGRAM FOR NORTH CAROLINA

YOUR FARM PROGRAM

The National Farm Program is designed to conserve and build up the Nation's soil; to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced supply of farm products; to obtain for agriculture its fair share of the national income; and to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. The farm program sets up an Ever-Normal Granary to provide farmers an opportunity of carrying over food and feedstuffs from years of plenty into years when they are needed to provide an adequate supply. The farm program affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

1. The agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil-building practices and in raising farm income by adjusting supplies to needs;
2. Commodity loans to permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against serious price declines;
3. Parity payments to give producers of wheat, cotton, and tobacco as nearly as possible a fair share of the national income;
4. Marketing quotas for flue-cured and Burley tobacco, wheat, cotton, and peanuts to aid farmers in marketing such commodities in a more orderly manner;
5. Crop insurance for wheat and cotton; and
6. Surplus removal programs to increase consumption and broaden markets for farm products at home and abroad.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

County committees, with the assistance of community committeemen, determine individual farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes for eligible farms in each county. The committees also determine normal yields per acre for each special crop (wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes) for which an allotment is set up or a deduction is made.

The allotments and yields determined for each farm are used for purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, and where applicable, for parity-payment and loan programs, marketing quotas, and crop insurance.

If the farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes are not overplanted and the soil-building allowance is earned, the farm will be in line with respect to maximum agricultural con-

servation and parity payments, marketing quotas, commodity loans, and crop insurance.

In order for producers to be eligible to file an application for and receive payment with respect to any farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, it will be necessary for the operator of the farm to execute Section I of Form ECR-615, "Farm Practice Plan," on or before a date established by the Regional Director, and file a copy with the county office.

Further details of the farm program may be obtained from the office of the county AAA committee.

Section I. FARM ALLOTMENTS, PAYMENTS, QUOTAS, LOANS, CROP INSURANCE, AND DEDUCTIONS

A. WHEAT

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a wheat allotment.

2. **Wheat-allotment farm** means any farm for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined unless the farm is reclassified as a non-wheat-allotment farm in accordance with item 9 below.

3. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the planted acreage of wheat does not exceed the wheat allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Parity payment.**—A wheat parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the wheat allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

5. **Loan.**—Wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for a wheat loan, if available, and if the acreage planted to wheat for harvest in 1942 is not in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Crop insurance.**—Crop insurance may be secured on a wheat-allotment farm up to the number of acres in the wheat allotment. Applications for crop insurance must be filed before any wheat, in which the applicant has an interest in the county, is seeded, but in no event later than August 30, 1941.

7. **Deduction on a wheat-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat parity payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

8. **Marketing penalty.**—Wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 crop. Wheat produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if two-thirds or more of wheat growers voting in the wheat referendum (to be held prior to the harvesting of the 1942 crop) favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of wheat produced on the excess wheat acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for wheat. Until the penalty

is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture, the entire crop of wheat produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any wheat sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply to wheat produced on any farm if the acreage of wheat seeded on such a farm is not in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat produced thereon.

9. Non-wheat-allotment farm means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined, (b) for which a wheat allotment of **15 acres or less** is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (c) for which a wheat allotment of **more than 15 acres** is determined and a request is made in writing to the county committee prior to August 30, 1941, to have the farm classified as a non-wheat-allotment farm, and the county committee approves the request, or (d) from which no wheat is sold from the farm and the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon and the county committee approves the classification of such farm as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

No wheat parity or wheat conservation payment will be computed for a non-wheat-allotment farm. Crop insurance will be available on a non-wheat-allotment farm only for an acreage equal to the larger of the farm wheat allotment or 15 acres, but in no event for an acreage in excess of the seeded acreage of wheat on the farm.

10. Deduction on a non-wheat-allotment farm.—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon.

11. Acreage of wheat harvested means any acreage of wheat which reaches maturity and is (a) harvested for grain, (b) cut for hay, or (c) is pastured by livestock or poultry.

12. Acreage planted to wheat means any acreage of land seeded to wheat except when seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop is not harvested as wheat for grain or seed, or the wheat seeded in such mixtures does not reach maturity.

B. TOBACCO

1. Farm allotment.—Each farm on which flue-cured or Burley tobacco was grown in one or more of the 5 years 1937 to 1941 will be eligible for a tobacco allotment for each kind of tobacco grown on the farm.

2. Conservation payment.—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the tobacco crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of tobacco does not exceed the applicable

tobacco allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in each kind of tobacco grown on the farm if the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Tobacco loans will be available if authorized for the 1942 crop.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—Tobacco marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop of flue-cured and Burley tobacco. The farm marketing quota for each kind of tobacco will be the actual production of such tobacco on the acreage harvested within the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable tobacco parity payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

7. **Marketing penalty.**—Flue-cured or burley tobacco marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be subject to a penalty of **10 cents per pound**. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

C. COTTON

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which cotton was planted in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a cotton allotment.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the planted acreage of cotton does not exceed the cotton allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A cotton parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the cotton allotment is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Cotton produced on an acreage within the farm cotton allotment will be eligible for a cotton loan, if available, and the farm is otherwise eligible for a cotton loan.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—If cotton marketing quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, the marketing quota for each farm will be the actual or normal production, whichever is greater, of the farm's cotton allotment, plus any penalty-free cotton carried over from previous crops.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any cotton parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton parity payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted, on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm will not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on such farm or any other farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

7. Marketing penalty.—Any cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, if quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, will be subject to a penalty at the rate of **50 percent** of the basic loan rate for cotton. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

D. PEANUTS

1. Farm allotment.—Each farm (a) for which a 1941 peanut allotment was set up and on which peanuts were grown during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and (b) for which a 1941 peanut allotment was not set up but on which peanuts were grown in 1939 or 1940 will be eligible for a peanut allotment.

2. Conservation payment.—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the peanut crop on the farm if the acreage of peanuts does not exceed the farm peanut allotment and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. Loan.—Peanut loans, or diversion program, or both, will be available to growers in 1942. Loans will be made only on the amount of peanuts grown within the farm marketing quota.

4. Farm marketing quota.—Peanut marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop. The farm marketing quota will be the actual production of peanuts picked and threshed by mechanical means on an acreage within the farm peanut allotment.

5. Deduction.—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that any peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction will be made if the acreage of peanuts on the farm is 1 acre or less.

6. Marketing penalty.—Peanuts marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, other than those delivered to a designated agency for crushing for oil, are subject to a penalty of **3 cents** per pound. If excess peanuts are delivered to an agency designated for handling such peanuts, the farmer will receive for his excess peanuts their current market value for crushing for oil, less the cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts.

7. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

E. POTATOES

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each commercial potato farm in North Carolina will be eligible for a potato allotment. No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

2. **Commercial potato farm.**—A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939 to 1941 is 3 acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

3. **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

4. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the potato crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of potatoes does not exceed the potato allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of the farm did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period.

5. **Deduction.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the potato allotment, or if no potato allotment is set up for a farm the deduction will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of 3 acres.

F. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE

1. **Special-crop payments reduced for insufficient soil-building performance.**—The amount of net payments earned by producers on any farm for staying within farm allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes will be reduced unless that part of the soil-building allowance equal to the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II is fully earned by carrying out approved soil-building practices: *Provided*, That no reduction will be made from such special crop payments if (a) the amount of soil-building payment earned on the farm equals or exceeds the maximum special crop payment computed for the farm or (b) the farm is retired from agricultural production during the 1942 program year. The total special-crop payment earned on any farm will not be reduced, under this paragraph F, below a percentage equal to the percentage of the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II which is earned for the farm.

2. **Proration of deduction for insufficient soil-building performance.**—Any deduction from special-crop payments for failure to earn the required amount of the soil-building allowance will be regarded as a pro rata deduction from payments computed in connection with special-crop allotments.

Section II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance (the maximum payment that may be earned on each participating farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices) will be the sum of the following amounts except as provided below:

ITEM 1.—70 cents times the acreage of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the 1942 farm acreage allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts with respect to which payments are computed.

Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

ITEM 2.—\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major part of the production is normally sold.

ITEM 3.—25 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Noncrop, open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

ITEM 4.—\$1.00 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables for any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables in 1940 is determined to be 3 acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the 1940 acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, sweet corn for processing, and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

If the sum of items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above plus the sum of special crop payments is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be \$20 minus the sum of the 1942 agricultural conservation payments computed for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes.

B. Special allowance.—In addition to the regular soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 16 below.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.—If the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, there will be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice.

D. Soil-building practices.—The soil-building practices listed below will count toward earning the soil-building allowance, to the extent indicated herein, when carried out during the period **November 1, 1941, through October 31, 1942**, in accordance with good farming practice and the provisions of this bulletin. For the purpose of practices 1 and 2 below, soil-depleting crops will be the same as those defined under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Phosphate materials.—Application of (a) 100 pounds of AAA triple superphosphate; (b) 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate; (c) 500 pounds of basic slag, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate; or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50**.

The materials must be applied as a top dressing to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, white clover, red clover, kudzu, and lespedeza sericea; perennial grasses such as bluegrass, orchard grass, Dallis grass, timothy, redtop, tall oat grass, and Bermuda grass; winter legumes such as crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, and bur clover; annual lespedeza; crotalaria; annual ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; gardens for home use; or permanent pasture. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate materials to a soil-depleting crop or to any of the above-named crops when seeded or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, unless the phosphate material is applied after the soil-depleting crop is harvested or in the case of winter legumes after the soil-depleting crop has matured. For applications of phosphate as a top dressing to winter legumes, not grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, credit will be given only if the material is applied on or before December 31, 1941.

2. Potash.—Application of **100 pounds** of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50**.

The application of potash for practice credit is subject to the same provisions as outlined under practice 1 above.

3. Liming materials.—Application of ground limestone, or its equivalent, to farmland in counties as follows—**1 unit or \$1.50**.

(a) **1,500 pounds** in the counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Catawba, Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Lincoln, McDowell, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Polk, Rowan, Rutherford, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Watauga, Yadkin, and Yancey;

(b) **1,200 pounds** in the counties of Alamance, Anson, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Chatham, Clay, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Graham, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Lee, Macon, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Scotland, Stanly, Swain, Union, Vance, Wake, and Wilkes;

(c) **1,000 pounds** in all other counties.

The application of liming materials contained in commercial fertilizers will not qualify for credit under this practice. For purposes of this practice 70 pounds of hydrated or burned lime or not less than 150 pounds of limestone screenings will be considered to be equivalent to 100 pounds of ground limestone. Limestone, of which 90 percent or more will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as ground limestone. Such material, of which less than 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as limestone screenings.

SEEDING LEGUMES AND GRASSES

In order to qualify under practices 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 below, seeding rates must meet the requirements approved for each county by the State committee. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

4. Alfalfa, crotalaria, or sericea.—Seeding approved varieties of hardy domestic or Canadian alfalfa, crotalaria, or sericea—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

Sufficient alfalfa, crotalaria, or sericea seed, but in no event less than the minimum amount approved by the State committee, must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash, where necessary, to assure a good stand. In case a good stand is not obtained, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that the land was properly prepared.

5. Winter legumes.—Seeding crimson clover, bur clover, vetch, or Austrian winter peas as winter cover crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

6. Timothy or redtop.—Seeding timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop— **$\frac{1}{4}$ unit or 37½ cents per acre.**

7. Sweetclover.—Seeding annual or biennial sweetclover— **$\frac{1}{3}$ unit or 50 cents per acre.**

8. Other legumes and grasses.—Seeding approved red clover, alsike clover, white clover, kudzu, bluegrass, orchard grass, Dallis grass, annual ryegrass, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop)— **$\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

9. Permanent pasture.—Establishment of a permanent pasture—**2 units or \$3.00 per acre.**

A sufficient permanent pasture mixture must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient phosphate, potash, and liming materials, where necessary, to assure a good stand. In case a good stand is not obtained, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that the land was properly prepared. The pasture mixture must contain a full seeding of legumes and grasses (other than timothy and redtop) approved by the State committee.

Credit will be given under practices 1, 2, and 3, respectively, for the application of any phosphate, potash, or liming materials applied in connection with the establishment of a permanent pasture.

WINTER AND SUMMER COVER AND GREEN MANURE CROPS

10. Winter cover crops.—Leaving winter cover crops on land—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of fall seeded oats or barley, rye, or mixtures of these crops, from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, must be left on the land as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Any crop for which payment is made under practice 11 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

11. Green manure crops.—Turning or disking under green manure crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, rye, fall seeded oats or barley, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit. Summer legumes plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

12. Temporary mulch crops.—Leaving summer legumes on land as a temporary mulch—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of soybeans from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, cowpeas, or velvetbeans must be left on the land (forage not harvested) as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with corn or other intertilled row crops will not qualify for credit under this practice.

13. Summer legumes.—Leaving summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled row crops on the land as a temporary mulch—**1/2 unit or 30 cents per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of soybeans from which seed is not removed by mechanical means, cowpeas, or velvetbeans, interplanted or grown in combination with corn or other intertilled row crops during the summer of 1941 must be left on the land (forage not harvested) as a temporary mulch to qualify for practice credit.

EROSION CONTROL

14. Terracing.—Construction of 200 feet of standard terrace—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The spacing of terraces and terrace grades must conform with standard requirements with due consideration being given to the slope of the land and type of soil. The terrace must have a minimum width of ridge of 12 feet, measured from the edge of the bank on the lower side to the center of the water channel and a minimum height of ridge at least 16 inches above the water channel before the ridge settles. The water channel should be at least 12 feet wide. The cross section of the water channel must be at least 6 square feet after the ridge settles. Proper outlets must be provided. Water furrows, miniature terraces, and other temporary means of erosion control will not be acceptable under this practice.

15. Contour stripcropping.—Establishment of a system of contour stripcropping—**1/2 unit or 75 cents per acre.**

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice.

FORESTRY PRACTICES

16. Forest tree planting.—Planting approved species of forest trees or shrubs beneficial to wildlife—**3 units or \$4.50 per acre.**

The species and spacings approved for forest tree plantings are as follows:

Species	Minimum spacing	Maximum spacing
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Loblolly pine.....	6 x 7	7 x 7
Longleaf pine.....	6 x 7	7 x 7
Shortleaf pine.....	6 x 6	6 x 7
Slash pine.....	6 x 7	7 x 7
White pine.....	6 x 6	6 x 7
Pitch pine.....	6 x 6	6 x 7
Black locust.....	5 x 5	6 x 7
White ash.....	6 x 7	7 x 7
Red cedar.....	5 x 5	6 x 7
Cypress.....	6 x 7	7 x 7
Norway spruce.....	5 x 5	7 x 7
Yellow poplar.....	6 x 7	7 x 7

The minimum spacing for Norway spruce and red cedar should be used only in case of Christmas tree plantings. Minimum spacing for black locust should be used only for gully control. Plantings must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated where practical and needed. Plantings must show a survival of not less than 700 trees per acre evenly distributed over the land at the time performance is checked on the farms. In the case of white pine plantings, credit will not be allowed unless all current and gooseberry bushes present are removed from the planted area and throughout a surrounding border zone sufficiently wide to protect the white pines from blister rust damage.

Shrubs planted for credit under this practice must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good wildlife management practice.

17. Forest stand improvement.—Improvement of stands of forest trees—**2 units or \$3.00 per acre.**

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice.

18. Firebreaks.—Construction of firebreaks for protection of farm woodland—**1 unit or \$1.50 per 1,500 linear feet.**

In order to qualify under this practice the woodland must be protected from burning during the year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by barrier to fire which may be (1) a firebreak at least 6 feet wide cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil or (2) a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres each by a firebreak. No payment will be made under this practice where controlled burning is practiced. Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices 16 and 17 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

ORCHARD PRACTICES

19. Orchard mulch.—Application of mulching materials in orchards— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per ton.

Straw or equivalent mulching material must be evenly applied to orchard land to qualify for credit under this practice. Credit will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as mulching material. Air-dry weight will be used in calculating the amount of mulching material for which credit will be given under this practice.

20. Fruit or nut tree planting on contour.—Planting fruit or nut trees on the contour— $\frac{2}{3}$ unit or \$1.00 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. The planting of fruit or nut trees on the contour will qualify for credit under this practice only where the county committee finds that because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion.

GARDEN PRACTICE

21. Home garden.—Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—1 unit or \$1.50.

The garden must consist of not less than one-tenth of an acre per person in the family and preferably enclosed as one unit. However, not more than 1 acre of garden will be required per family. Not less than ten different kinds of vegetables must be produced during the year in the garden. Approved cultural methods must be followed, including protection from insect pests. The garden must also be adequately protected from poultry and livestock. Not more than one-fourth of the garden area should be devoted to any one vegetable during any one growing season.

Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.

E. Materials furnished by other agencies.—If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment will be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by a State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Division of payments and deductions.—The net special-crop payment computed for each farm will be divided among the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers on the basis of their acreage shares in the special crops grown on the farm.

The net soil-building payment computed for each farm will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices on the farm. If more than one such person

contributed (furnished labor, equipment, or materials) to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net soil-building payment will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying-out of practices on the farm.

The net deduction computed for any farm for exceeding special crop allotments will be divided on the basis of the acreage shares of each person in the special crops grown on the farm.

B. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person on any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased as follows:

<i>Payment computed</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

C. Deduction for county association expenses.—There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the 1942 program in the county in which his farm is located.

D. Payments restricted to purposes of program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld, or required to be refunded, if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers.—If on any farm in 1942 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, than would have been made to him under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements had not been changed, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to him shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

F. Farms not operated.—Only payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to producers on farms which are not operated in 1942, that is, farms on which a required acreage of crop-land is not devoted to specified crops.

G. Assignments.—Any person entitled to receive a payment under the 1942 program may assign a part or all of his interest in the

payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. The assignment must be made on Form ACP-69 and filed in the county office.

H. Conservation materials.—Farmers may request and (if approved by the county committee) may receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration superphosphate, limestone, and specified seeds for use in carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction will be made from any payment due the person who obtained the materials in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may furnish conservation materials (limestone, superphosphate, etc.) **in lieu of any payment** to producers on nonallotment farms and to producers on allotment farms if the special-crop payment computed for the farm is not over \$25.00 and only one producer is interested in the farm payment.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person who shares in the payment computed for the farm, or who contributed to the carrying-out of approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1942. Payment will be made only upon applications which are filed with the county office on or before March 1, 1943.

J. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination regarding any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any allotment, usual acreage, permitted acreage, yield, soil-building allowance, or measurement; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment.

1942

A A A FARM PROGRAM

FOR

TENNESSEE



The Farm Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and improving its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, assuring consumers plenty of supplies, and building for America an agriculture equal to any demands the Democracy may make. With abundant supplies on hand, stored fertility in the soil, and a strong, flexible farm program to help work out the difficulties ahead, farmers are ready to meet the responsibilities of changing world conditions and the developing needs of National Defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



YOUR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE



Strong agriculture is vital to a strong national defense. To help make our agriculture strong, your Nation calls upon you and the millions of American farmers to carry on the job already begun under the National Farm Program. The broad objectives of this program—a more productive soil, adequate reserves safely stored, and economic equality for agriculture—now more than ever are essential to the welfare of the Nation because they mean a strong agriculture. The program offers you the opportunity to contribute your share to the national defense while you work for the welfare of agriculture itself. This is a fivefold contribution.

When you participate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program you strengthen your own and the Nation's soil resources. Instead of permitting the haphazard plow-up of the first World War with the subsequent dust storms, bankruptcies, and loss of income and homes, you plant all you need and you conserve the surplus in the soil. You are building an Ever-Normal Granary of fertility in the soil for future production.

When you participate in the 1942 program you are mobilizing for quick action. You are ready to increase or decrease production as may be needed. You are preparing yourself to meet the problems of the future.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part to maintain adequate supplies without waste. You help create an Ever-Normal Granary, which needs sound and balanced production through acreage allotments.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part in making more effective the economic protection of farm prices and incomes, an essential step for making American farmers economically strong.

When you participate in the 1942 program you strengthen a working economic democracy. This economic democracy of farmers, your election of your neighbors to administer your program in your community and county, stands as a striking contrast to the totalitarian economics of dictatorships.

The National Farm Program is a program for peace and you and 6 million American farmers have in it the means for peaceful progress. Today the farm program is a bulwark of our national defense.



1942 AAA FARM PROGRAM FOR TENNESSEE

YOUR FARM PROGRAM

The National Farm Program is designed to conserve and build up the Nation's soil; to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced supply of farm products; to obtain for agriculture its fair share of the national income; and to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. The farm program sets up an Ever-Normal Granary to provide farmers an opportunity of carrying over food and feedstuffs from years of plenty into years when they are needed to provide an adequate supply. The farm program affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

1. The agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil-building practices and in raising farm income by adjusting supplies to needs;
 2. Commodity loans to permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against serious price declines;
 3. Parity payments to give producers of wheat, cotton, and tobacco as nearly as possible a fair share of the national income;
 4. Marketing quotas for Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco, wheat, cotton, and peanuts to aid farmers in marketing such commodities in a more orderly manner;
 5. Crop insurance for wheat and cotton; and
 6. Surplus removal programs to increase consumption and broaden markets for farm products at home and abroad.
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HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

County committees, with the assistance of community committeemen, determine individual farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts for eligible farms in each county. The committees also determine normal yields per acre for each special crop (wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts) for which an allotment is set up or a deduction is made.

The allotments and yields determined for each farm are used for purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, and where applicable, for parity-payment and loan programs, marketing quotas, and crop insurance. If the farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts are not overplanted and the soil-building allowance is earned, the farm will be in line with respect to maximum agricultural conservation and parity payments, marketing quotas, commodity loans, and crop insurance.

In order for producers to be eligible to file an application for and receive payment with respect to any farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs it will be necessary for the operator of the farm to execute Section I of Form EC R-615, "Farm Practice Plan," on or before a date established by the Regional Director, and file a copy with the county AAA office.

Further details of the farm program may be obtained from the office of the county AAA committee.

Section I. FARM ALLOTMENTS, PAYMENTS, QUOTAS, LOANS, CROP INSURANCE, AND DEDUCTIONS

A. WHEAT

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a wheat allotment.

2. **Wheat-allotment farm** means any farm for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined unless the farm is reclassified as a non-wheat-allotment farm in accordance with item 9 below.

3. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the planted acreage of wheat does not exceed the wheat allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Parity payment.**—A wheat parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the wheat allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

5. **Loan.**—Wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for a wheat loan, if available, and if the acreage planted to wheat for harvest in 1942 is not in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Crop insurance.**—Crop insurance may be secured on a wheat-allotment farm up to the number of acres in the wheat allotment. Applications for crop insurance must be filed before any wheat, in which the applicant has an interest in the county, is seeded, but in no event later than August 30, 1941.

7. **Deduction on a wheat-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat parity payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

8. **Marketing penalty.**—Wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 crop. Wheat produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if two-thirds or more of wheat growers voting in the wheat referendum (to be held prior to the harvesting of the 1942 crop) favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of wheat produced on the excess wheat acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for wheat. Until the penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of wheat produced on

the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any wheat sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply to wheat produced on any farm if the acreage of wheat seeded on such a farm is not in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat produced thereon.

9. **Non-wheat-allotment farm** means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined, (b) for which a wheat allotment of **15 acres or less** is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (c) for which a wheat allotment of **more than 15 acres** is determined and a request is made in writing to the county committee prior to August 30, 1941, to have the farm classified as a non-wheat-allotment farm, and the county committee approves the request, or (d) from which no wheat is sold from the farm and the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon and the county committee approves the classification of such farm as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

No wheat parity or wheat conservation payment will be computed for a non-wheat-allotment farm. Crop insurance will be available on a non-wheat-allotment farm only for an acreage equal to the larger of the farm wheat allotment or 15 acres, but in no event for an acreage in excess of the seeded acreages of wheat on the farm.

10. **Deduction on a non-wheat-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon.

11. **Acreage of wheat harvested** means any acreage of wheat which reaches maturity and is (a) harvested for grain, (b) cut for hay, or (c) is pastured by livestock or poultry.

12. **Acreage planted to wheat** means any acreage of land seeded to wheat except when seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop is not harvested as wheat for grain or seed, or the wheat seeded in such mixtures does not reach maturity.

B. TOBACCO

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which dark air-cured, fire-cured, or Burley tobacco was grown in one or more of the 5 years 1937 to 1941 will be eligible for a tobacco allotment for each kind of tobacco grown on the farm.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the tobacco crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of tobacco does not exceed the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in each kind of tobacco grown on the farm if the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Tobacco loans will be available if authorized for the 1942 crop.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—Tobacco marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop of Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco. The farm marketing quota for each kind of tobacco will be the actual production of such tobacco on the acreage harvested within the applicable tobacco allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable tobacco parity payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

7. **Marketing penalty.**—Tobacco marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be subject to a penalty of **10 cents** per pound in the case of Burley tobacco and **5 cents** per pound in the case of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

C. COTTON

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which cotton was planted in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a cotton allotment.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the planted acreage of cotton does not exceed the cotton allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A cotton parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the cotton allotment is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Cotton produced on an acreage within the farm cotton allotment will be eligible for a cotton loan, if available, and the farm is otherwise eligible for a cotton loan.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—If cotton marketing quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, the marketing quota for each farm will be the actual or normal production, whichever is greater, of the farm's cotton allotment, plus any penalty-free cotton carried over from previous crops.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any cotton parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton parity payment**

rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted, on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm will not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on such farm or any other farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

7. Marketing penalty.—Any cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, if quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, will be subject to a penalty at the rate of **50 percent** of the basic loan rate for cotton. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

D. PEANUTS

1. Farm allotment.—Each farm (a) for which a 1941 peanut allotment was set up and on which peanuts were grown during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and (b) for which a 1941 peanut allotment was not set up but on which peanuts were grown in 1939 or 1940 will be eligible for a peanut allotment.

2. Conservation payment.—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the peanut crop on the farm if the acreage of peanuts does not exceed the peanut allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. Loan.—Peanut loans, or diversion program, or both, will be available to growers in 1942. Loans will be made only on the amount of peanuts grown within the farm marketing quota.

4. Farm marketing quota.—Peanut marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop. The farm marketing quota will be the actual production of peanuts picked and threshed by mechanical means on an acreage not in excess of the peanut allotment set up for the farm.

5. Deduction.—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that any peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction will be made if the acreage of peanuts on the farm is 1 acre or less.

6. Marketing penalty.—Peanuts marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, other than for crushing for oil, are subject to a penalty of **3 cents** per pound. If excess peanuts are delivered to an agency designated for handling such peanuts, the farmer will receive for his excess peanuts their current market value for crushing for oil, less the cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts.

7. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

E. POTATOES

1. Farm allotment.—Each commercial potato farm in Tennessee will be eligible for a potato allotment. No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

2. Commercial potato farm.—A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the

three years 1939 to 1941 is 3 acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

3. **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

4. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the potato crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of potatoes does not exceed the potato allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of the farm did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period.

5. **Deduction.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the potato allotment, or if no potato allotment is set up for a farm the deduction will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of **3 acres**.

F. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF EROSION-RESISTING CROPS

1. **Special-crop payments reduced for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses.**—Net payments earned by producers on any farm for staying within farm allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes will be subject to a deduction if the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than **25 percent** of the cropland on the farm.

Cropland devoted to one or more of the following crops or land uses in the 1942 program year, July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, will count toward meeting this requirement:

(1) Biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, annual ryegrass, or Natal grass.

(2) Lespedeza, crotalaria, peanuts hogged off, soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, or annual sweetclover.

(3) Green manure crops meeting specifications for soil-building practice 10.

(4) Winter legumes.

(5) Small grains, other than wheat, seeded in the fall of 1941, which are not harvested for grain.

(6) Forest trees planted on cropland under the 1940, 1941, or 1942 program.

(7) Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop (except those listed in this subsection F) is grown.

Any of these crops may qualify if grown on cropland on which another crop is grown in 1942. Acreages of these crops interplanted with intertilled row crops, such as cotton and corn, will not qualify.

Cropland on which approved terraces are constructed under the 1942 program, and on which no intertilled row crop (except those listed in this subsection F) is grown in 1942, will count toward meeting the minimum requirement. For example, if a winter legume is seeded in the fall of 1941 and cowpeas seeded solid in the summer of 1942 on the same acre of cropland, and the acre is also terraced in 1942 in accordance with practice 11, the acre will count as 3 acres toward meeting the minimum requirement.

2. Proration of deduction for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses.—Any deduction from special crop payments for failure to devote the required acreage of cropland to approved erosion-resisting crops or land uses on the farm will be regarded as a pro rata deduction from maximum special crop payments computed for the farm.

Section II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance (the maximum payment that may be earned on each participating farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices) will be the sum of the following amounts except as provided below:

ITEM 1.—70 cents times the acreage of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the 1942 farm acreage allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts with respect to which payments are computed.

Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

ITEM 2.—\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major part of the production is normally sold.

ITEM 3.—25 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Noncrop, open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

ITEM 4.—\$1.00 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables for any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables in 1940 is determined to be 3 acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the 1940 acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

If the sum of items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above plus the sum of special crop payments is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be \$20 minus the sum of the 1942 agricultural conservation payments computed for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes.

B. Special allowance.—In addition to the regular soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practices 14 and 15 below.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.—If the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, there will be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice.

D. Soil-building practices.—The soil-building practices listed below will count toward earning the soil-building allowance, to the extent indicated herein, when carried out during the period **July 1, 1941, through June 30, 1942**, in accordance with good farming practice and the provisions of this bulletin. For the purposes of practices 1 and 2 below, soil-depleting crops will be the same as those defined under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Application of Materials

1. Phosphate materials.—Application of (a) 100 pounds of AAA triple superphosphate; (b) 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate; (c) 500 pounds of basic slag, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate; or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The materials must be applied as a top dressing to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, sweetclover, white clover, red clover, kudzu, and lespedeza sericea; perennial grasses such as bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, redbud, meadow fescue, tall oat grass, and Bermuda grass; winter legumes such as crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, button clover, and bur clover; annual lespedeza; croton; annual ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; gardens for home use; or permanent pasture. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate materials to a soil-depleting crop or to any of the above-named crops when seeded or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, unless the phosphate material is applied after the soil-depleting crop is harvested or in the case of winter legumes after the soil-depleting crop has matured. For applications of phosphate as a top dressing to winter legumes, not grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, credit will be given only if the material is applied on or before December 31, 1941.

2. Potash.—Application of 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The application of potash for practice credit is subject to the same provisions as outlined under practice 1 above.

3. Liming materials.—Application of ground limestone, or its equivalent, to farmland in counties as follows—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

(a) **1,500 pounds** in the counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, McNairy, Madison, Obion, Perry, Shelby, Tipton, Wayne, and Weakley; and

(b) **2,000 pounds** in all other counties.

The application of liming materials contained in commercial fertilizers will not qualify for credit under this practice. For purposes of this practice 70 pounds of hydrated or burned lime, not less than 150 pounds of limestone screenings or marl, or such larger amount as may be determined by the county committee, will be considered to be equivalent to 100 pounds of ground limestone. Limestone, of which 90 percent or more will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as ground limestone. Such material, of which less than 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as limestone screenings.

Seeding Legumes and Grasses

4. Alfalfa.—Seeding approved varieties of hardy domestic or Canadian alfalfa—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

Sufficient alfalfa seed, but in no event less than the minimum amount approved by the State committee, must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient lining material, superphosphate, and potash, where necessary, to assure a good stand. In case a good stand is not obtained, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that the land was properly prepared.

5. Winter legumes.—Seeding crimson clover, bur clover, button clover, vetch, or Austrian winter peas as winter cover crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

6. Timothy or redtop.—Seeding timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop— **$\frac{1}{4}$ unit or 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre.**

7. Sweetclover.—Seeding annual or biennial sweetclover— **$\frac{1}{3}$ unit or 50 cents per acre.**

8. Other legumes and grasses.—Seeding sericea, domestic red clover, alsike clover, white clover, hop clover, kudzu, annual lespedeza, crotalaria, bluegrass, orchard grass, tall oat grass, annual ryegrass, or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop)— **$\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

In order to qualify under practices 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 seeding rates must meet the requirements approved for each county by the State committee. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practices.

Winter Cover and Green Manure Crops

9. Winter cover crops.—Leaving winter cover crops on land—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of fall seeded oats or barley, rye, or mixtures of these crops, from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, must be left on the land as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Any crop for which payment is made under practice 10 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

10. Green manure crops.—Turning under green manure crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of crimson clover, bur clover, button clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, soybeans, cowpeas, rye, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, fall seeded oats or barley, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit. Cowpeas or soybeans plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

Erosion Control

11. Terracing.—Construction of 200 feet of standard terrace—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The spacing of terraces, terrace grades, and the construction of terraces must conform with recommendations of Tennessee Publication No. 227. Proper outlets must be provided. Water furrows, miniature terraces, and other temporary means of erosion control will not be acceptable under this practice.

12. Contour stripcropping.—Establishment of a system of contour stripcropping— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice.

13. Contour furrowing.—Contour furrowing of noncrop land— $\frac{1}{6}$ unit or 25 cents per 1,000 linear feet.

This practice must be performed in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee.

Reference: Tennessee Extension mimeographed sheet C-9294.

Forestry Practices

14. Forest tree planting.—Planting approved species of forest trees or shrubs beneficial to wildlife—3 units or \$4.50 per acre.

The species and spacings approved for forest tree plantings are as follows:

Species

Yellow poplar.	Loblolly pine.	Virginia pine.	Black walnut.
Black locust.	Shortleaf pine.	White pine.	Catalpa.

Number and spacing

Approximately 1,000 trees per acre spaced $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, except that black walnut seedlings used alone should be spaced 8 x 8 feet apart.

Trees and shrubs must be planted during dormant stage. Plantings must be protected from fire and grazing and must show a survival of 600 trees per acre evenly distributed over the land on or after July 1, 1942. In the case of white pine plantings, credit will not be allowed unless all currant and gooseberry bushes present are removed from the planted area and throughout a surrounding border zone sufficiently wide to protect the white pines from blister rust damage.

The planting of not less than 1,500 shrubs beneficial to wildlife on two or more small tracts consisting of less than 1 acre each will be considered as an acre even though the total area may be greater than an acre. Shrubs planted for credit under this practice must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good wildlife management practice.

15. Walnut planting.—Planting black walnuts—2 units or \$3.00 per acre.

Walnuts must be planted not farther apart than 8 feet x 8 feet, at a depth not greater than 2 inches, and not later than April 1, 1942. Walnuts used for planting should be those collected (not stored) from the fall crop of 1941. A good stand (approximately 600 trees per acre), showing satisfactory growth and properly protected from grazing, must be secured in order to qualify for credit under this practice.

16. Forest stand improvement.—Improvement of stands of forest trees—2 units or \$3.00 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice.

Orchard Practices

17. Orchard mulch.—Application of mulching materials in orchards— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per ton.

Straw or equivalent mulching material must be evenly applied to orchard land to qualify for credit under this practice. Credit will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as mulching material. Air-dry weight will be used in calculating the amount of mulching material for which credit will be given under this practice.

18. Fruit or nut tree planting on contour.—Planting fruit or nut trees on the contour— $\frac{2}{3}$ unit or \$1.00 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. The planting of fruit or nut trees on the contour will qualify for credit under this practice only where the county committee finds that because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion.

E. Materials furnished by other agencies.—If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment will be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by a State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Division of payments and deductions.—The net special-crop payment computed for each farm will be divided among the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers on the basis of their acreage shares in the special crops grown on the farm.

The net soil-building payment computed for each farm will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices on the farm. If more than one such person contributed (furnished labor, equipment, or materials) to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net soil-building payment will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying-out of practices on the farm.

The net deduction computed for any farm for exceeding special crop allotments will be divided on the basis of the acreage shares of each person in the special crops grown on the farm.

B. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person on any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased as follows:

<i>Payment computed</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

C. Deduction for county association expenses.—There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the 1942 program in the county in which his farm is located.

D. Payments restricted to purposes of program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld, or required to be refunded, if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers.—If on any farm in 1942 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, than would have been made to him under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements had not been changed, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to him shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

F. Farms not operated.—Only payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to producers on farms which are not operated in 1942.

G. Assignments.—Any person entitled to receive a payment under the 1942 program may assign a part or all of his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. The assignment must be made on Form ACP-69 and filed in the county office.

H. Conservation materials.—Farmers may request and (if approved by the county committee) may receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration superphosphate, limestone, and specified seeds for use in carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction will be made from any payment due the person who obtained the materials in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may furnish conservation materials (limestone, superphosphate, etc.) in lieu of any payment to producers on nonallotment farms and to producers on allotment farms if the special-crop payment computed for the farm is not over \$25.00 and only one producer is interested in the farm payment.

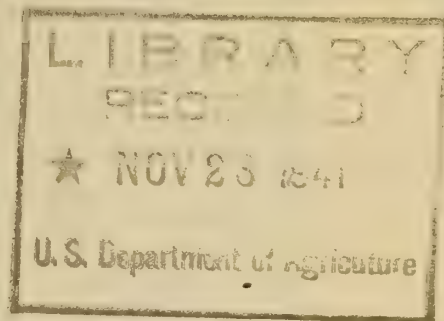
I. Application for payment.—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person who shares in the payment computed for the farm, or who contributed to the carrying-out of approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1942. Payment will be made only upon applications which are filed with the county office on or before January 31, 1943.

J. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination regarding any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any allotment, usual acreage, permitted acreage, yield, soil-building allowance, or measurement; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment.

1942

AAA FARM PROGRAM

FOR
VIRGINIA



The Farm Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and improving its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, assuring consumers plenty of supplies, and building for America an agriculture equal to any demands the Democracy may make. With abundant supplies on hand, stored fertility in the soil, and a strong, flexible farm program to help work out the difficulties ahead, farmers are ready to meet the responsibilities of changing world conditions and the developing needs of National Defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

East Central Division

WASHINGTON, D. C.



YOUR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE



Strong agriculture is vital to a strong national defense. To help make our agriculture strong, your Nation calls upon you and the millions of American farmers to carry on the job already begun under the National Farm Program. The broad objectives of this program—a more productive soil, adequate reserves safely stored, and economic equality for agriculture—now more than ever, are essential to the welfare of the Nation because they mean a strong agriculture. The program offers you the opportunity to contribute your share to the national defense while you work for the welfare of agriculture itself. This is a fivefold contribution.

When you participate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program you strengthen your own and the Nation's soil resources. Instead of permitting the haphazard plow-up of the first World War with the subsequent dust storms, bankruptcies, and loss of income and homes, you plant all you need and you conserve the surplus in the soil. You are building an Ever-Normal Granary of fertility in the soil for future production.

When you participate in the 1942 program you are mobilizing for quick action. You are ready to increase or decrease production as may be needed. You are preparing yourself to meet the problems of the future.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part to maintain adequate supplies without waste. You help create an Ever-Normal Granary, which needs sound and balanced production through acreage allotments.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part in making more effective the economic protection of farm prices and incomes, an essential step for making American farmers economically strong.

When you participate in the 1942 program you strengthen a working economic democracy. This economic democracy of farmers, your election of your neighbors to administer your program in your community and county, stands as a striking contrast to the totalitarian economics of dictatorships.

The National Farm Program is a program for peace and you and six million American farmers have in it the means for peaceful progress. Today the farm program is a bulwark of our national defense.



1942

AAA FARM PROGRAM FOR VIRGINIA

YOUR FARM PROGRAM

The National Farm Program is designed to conserve and build up the Nation's soil; to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced supply of farm products; to obtain for agriculture its fair share of the national income; and to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. The farm program sets up an Ever-Normal Granary to provide farmers an opportunity of carrying over food and feedstuffs from years of plenty into years when they are needed to provide an adequate supply. The farm program affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

1. The agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil-building practices and in raising farm income by adjusting supplies to needs;

2. Commodity loans to permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against serious price declines;

3. Parity payments to give producers of wheat, cotton, and tobacco as nearly as possible a fair share of the national income;

4. Marketing quotas for flue-cured, Burley, and fire-cured tobacco, wheat, cotton, and peanuts to aid farmers in marketing such commodities in a more orderly manner;

5. Crop insurance for wheat and cotton; and

6. Surplus removal programs to increase consumption and broaden markets for farm products at home and abroad.

HOW THE FARM PROGRAM WORKS

County committees, with the assistance of community committeemen, determine individual farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts for eligible farms in each county. The committees also determine normal yields per acre for each special crop (wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts) for which an allotment is determined or a deduction is made.

The allotments and yields determined for each farm are used for purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, and where applicable, for parity-payment and loan programs, marketing quotas, and crop insurance. If the farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts are not overplanted and the soil-building allowance is earned, the farm will be in line with respect to maximum agricultural conservation and parity payments, marketing quotas, commodity loans, and crop insurance.

In order for producers to be eligible to file an application for and receive payment with respect to any farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation or Parity Payment Programs, it will be necessary for the operator of the farm to execute Section I of Form ECR-615, "Farm Practice Plan", on or before a date established by the Regional Director, and file a copy with the county AAA office.

Further details of the farm program may be obtained from the office of the county AAA committee.

Section I. FARM ALLOTMENTS, PAYMENTS, QUOTAS, LOANS, CROP INSURANCE, AND DEDUCTIONS

A. WHEAT

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a wheat allotment.

2. **Wheat-allotment farm** means any farm for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined unless the farm is reclassified as a non-wheat allotment farm in accordance with item 9 below.

3. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the planted acreage of wheat does not exceed the farm wheat allotment and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Parity payment.**—A wheat parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the wheat allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

5. **Loan.**—Wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for a wheat loan, if available, and if the acreage planted to wheat for harvest in 1942 is not in excess of the farm wheat allotment.

6. **Crop insurance.**—Crop insurance may be secured on a wheat-allotment farm up to the number of acres in the wheat allotment. Applications for crop insurance must be filed before any wheat, in which the applicant has an interest in the county, is seeded, but in no event later than August 30, 1941.

7. **Deduction on a wheat-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the farm wheat allotment.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat parity payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the farm wheat allotment.

8. **Marketing penalty.**—Wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 crop. Wheat produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if two-thirds or more of wheat growers voting in the wheat referendum (to be held prior to the harvesting of the 1942 crop) favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of wheat produced on the excess wheat acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for wheat. Until the penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of wheat produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any wheat sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty

will apply to wheat produced on any farm if the acreage of wheat seeded on such a farm is not in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat produced thereon.

9. **Non-wheat-allotment farm** means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined, (b) for which a wheat allotment of **15 acres or less** is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (c) for which a wheat allotment of **more than 15 acres** is determined and a request is made in writing to the county committee prior to August 30, 1941, to have the farm classified as a non-wheat-allotment farm, and the county committee approves the request, or (d) from which no wheat is sold from the farm and the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon and the county committee approves the classification of such farm as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

No wheat parity or wheat conservation payment will be computed for a non-wheat-allotment farm. Crop insurance will be available on a non-wheat-allotment farm only for an acreage equal to the larger of the farm wheat allotment or 15 acres, but in no event for an acreage in excess of the seeded acreage of wheat on the farm.

10. **Deduction on a non-wheat-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon.

11. **Acreage of wheat harvested** means any acreage of wheat which reaches maturity and is (a) harvested for grain, (b) cut for hay, or (c) is pastured by live-stock or poultry.

12. **Acreage of wheat matured** means any acreage of land seeded to wheat and the major portion of the wheat plants reach a stage of growth at which heads appear from the sheaths.

13. **Acreage planted to wheat** means any acreage of land seeded to wheat except when seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop is not harvested as wheat for grain or seed. If the crop other than wheat in the mixture fails to reach maturity and the wheat does reach maturity, the acreage will be considered as planted to wheat.

B. TOBACCO

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, or Virginia sun-cured tobacco was grown in one or more of the five years 1937 to 1941, will be eligible for a tobacco allotment for each kind of tobacco grown on the farm.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the tobacco crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of tobacco does not exceed the applicable tobacco allotment for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in each kind of tobacco grown on the farm if the applicable tobacco allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Tobacco loans will be available if authorized for the 1942 crop.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—Tobacco marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crops of flue-cured, Burley, and fire-cured tobacco. The farm marketing quota for each kind of tobacco will be the actual production of such tobacco on the acreage harvested within the applicable tobacco allotment for the farm.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the applicable tobacco parity payment rate** for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage for the farm.

7. **Marketing penalty.**—Tobacco marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be subject to a penalty of **10 cents** per pound in the case of flue-cured and Burley tobacco and **5 cents** per pound in the case of fire-cured tobacco. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

C. COTTON

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which cotton was planted in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a cotton allotment.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the planted acreage of cotton does not exceed the farm cotton allotment and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A cotton parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the cotton crop on the farm if the cotton allotment is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Cotton produced on an acreage within the farm cotton allotment will be eligible for a cotton loan, if available, and the farm is otherwise eligible for a cotton loan.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—If cotton marketing quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, the marketing quota for each farm will be the actual or normal production, whichever is greater, of the farm's cotton allotment, plus any penalty-free cotton carried over from previous crops.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the farm cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

(b) A deduction will be made from any cotton parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the cotton parity payment rate** for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the farm cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted, on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm will not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on such farm or any other farm under the 1942 agricultural conservation program.

7. Marketing penalty.—Any cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, if quotas are in effect on the 1942 crop, will be subject to a penalty at the rate of **50 percent** of the basic loan rate for cotton. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

D. PEANUTS

1. Farm allotment.—Each farm (a) for which a 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were grown during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and (b) for which a 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were grown in 1939 or 1940 will be eligible for a peanut allotment.

2. Conservation payment.—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the peanut crop on the farm if the acreage of peanuts does not exceed the farm peanut allotment and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. Loan.—Peanut loans, or diversion program, or both, will be available to growers in 1942. Loans will be made only on the amount of peanuts grown within the farm marketing quota.

4. Farm marketing quota.—Peanut marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop. The farm marketing quota will be the actual production of peanuts picked and threshed by mechanical means on an acreage within the farm peanut allotment.

5. Deduction.—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that any peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction will be made if the acreage of peanuts on the farm is one acre or less.

6. Marketing penalty.—Peanuts marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota, other than those delivered to a designated agency for crushing for oil, are subject to a penalty of 3 cents per pound. If excess peanuts are delivered to an agency designated for handling such peanuts, the farmer will receive for his excess peanuts their current market value for crushing for oil, less the cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts.

7. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

E. POTATOES

1. Farm allotment.—Each commercial potato farm in Virginia will be eligible for a potato allotment. No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

2. Commercial potato farm.—A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939 to 1941 is 3 acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

3. **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

4. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the potato crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of potatoes does not exceed the farm potato allotment and the producer is otherwise eligible, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of the farm did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period.

5. **Deduction.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the potato allotment, or if no potato allotment is determined for a farm the deduction will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of 3 acres.

F. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE

1. **Special-crop payments reduced for insufficient soil-building performance.**—The amount of net payments earned by producers on any farm for staying within farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes will be reduced unless that part of the soil-building allowance equal to the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II is fully earned by carrying out approved soil-building practices: *Provided*, That no reduction will be made from such special-crop payments if (a) the amount of soil-building payments earned on the farm equals or exceeds the maximum special-crop payment computed for the farm or (b) the farm is retired from agricultural production during the 1942 program year. The total special-crop payment earned on any farm will not be reduced, under this paragraph F, below a percentage equal to the percentage of the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II, which is earned for the farm.

2. **Proration of deduction for insufficient soil-building performance.**—Any deduction from special-crop payments for failure to earn the required amount of the soil-building allowance will be regarded as a pro rata deduction from special-crop payments computed for the farm.

Section II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. **Soil-building allowance.**—The soil-building allowance (the maximum payment that may be earned on each participating farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices) will be the sum of the following amounts except as provided below:

ITEM 1.—**70 cents** times the acreage of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the 1942 farm acreage allotments for wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts with respect to which payments are computed.

Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

ITEM 2.—\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major part of the production is normally sold.

ITEM 3.—25 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Noncrop, open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

ITEM 4.—\$1.00 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables for any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables in 1940 is determined to be 3 acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the 1940 acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, sweet corn for processing, and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

If the sum of items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above plus the special crop payment is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be \$20 minus the sum of the 1942 agricultural conservation payments computed for wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and potatoes.

B. Special allowance.—In addition to the regular soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 16 below.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.—If the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, there will be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice.

D. Soil-building practices.—The soil-building practices listed below will count toward earning the soil-building allowance, to the extent indicated herein, when carried out during the period **July 1, 1941, through June 30, 1942**, in accordance with good farming practice and the provisions of this bulletin. For the purpose of practices 1 and 2 below, soil-depleting crops will be the same as those defined under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Application of Materials

1. Superphosphate.—Application of either (a) 100 pounds of AAA triple superphosphate or (b) 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The material must be applied as a top dressing to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet-clover, white clover, red clover, and lespedeza sericea; perennial grasses such as bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, and redtop; winter legumes such as crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, and bur clover; annual lespedeza; crotalaria; annual ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; gardens for home use; or permanent pasture. Credit will not be given for the application of superphosphate to a soil-depleting crop or to any of the above-named crops when seeded

or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, unless the material is applied after the soil-depleting crop is harvested or in the case of winter legumes after the soil-depleting crop has matured. For applications of superphosphate as a top dressing to winter legumes, not grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, credit will be given only if the material is applied not later than December 31, 1941.

2. Potash.—Application of **150 pounds** of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The application of potash for practice credit is subject to the same provisions as outlined under practice 1 above.

3. Liming materials.—Application of ground limestone, or its equivalent, to farmland in counties as follows—**1 unit or \$1.50:**

(a) **2,000 pounds** in the counties of Appomattox, Augusta, Boteourt, Carroll, Clarke, Craig, Lee, Montgomery, Page, Pulaski, Roanoke, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, and Wythe;

(b) **1,500 pounds** in the counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Arlington, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Culpeper, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Louisa, Madison, Orange, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Prince William, Rappahannock, Rockbridge, and Wise;

(c) **1,200 pounds** in the counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Charles City, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Goochland, Greensville, Isle of Wight, James City, Loudoun, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Norfolk, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince George, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Warwick, and York;

(d) **1,000 pounds** in the counties of Accomac, Caroline, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King George, King William, Middlesex, Northampton, Spotsylvania, and Stafford;

(e) **800 pounds** in the counties of Essex, Gloucester, Mathews, Richmond, and Westmoreland; and

(f) **666 pounds** in the counties of Lancaster and Northumberland.

The application of liming materials contained in commercial fertilizers will not qualify for credit under this practice. For purposes of this practice not less than 150 pounds of limestone screenings, 70 pounds of hydrated or burned lime, or not less than 150 pounds of raw or unground marl will be considered to be equivalent to 100 pounds of ground limestone. Limestone, of which 90 percent or more will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as ground limestone. Such material, of which less than 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as limestone screenings.

Seeding Practices

4. Alfalfa.—Seeding approved varieties of hardy domestic or Canadian alfalfa—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

Sufficient alfalfa seed must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash, where necessary, to assure a good stand. In case a good stand is not obtained, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that the land was properly prepared.

5. Winter legumes.—Seeding crimson clover, vetch, or Austrian winter peas as winter cover crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

6. Annual lespedeza.—Seeding annual lespedeza—**¼ unit or 37½ cents per acre.**

7. Redtop.—Seeding redtop—**¼ unit or 37½ cents per acre.**

8. Sweetclover.—Seeding annual or biennial sweetclover— $\frac{1}{3}$ unit or 50 cents per acre.

9. Other legumes and grasses.—Seeding sericea, domestic red clover, alsike clover, white clover, crotalaria, bluegrass, orchard grass, annual ryegrass, or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop)— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.

In order to qualify under practices 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, seeding rates must meet the requirements approved for each county by the State committee. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practices.

Winter Cover, Green Manure, and Mulch Crops

10. Winter cover crops.—Leaving winter cover crops on land—1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.

A good stand and good growth of fall seeded oats or barley, rye, or mixtures of these crops, from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, must be left on the land as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Any crop for which payment is made under practice 11 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

11. Green manure crops.—Turning under green manure crops—1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.

A good stand and good growth of crimson clover, vetch, Austrian winter peas, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, rye, fall seeded oats or barley, soybeans, cowpeas, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit.

In the case of soybeans and cowpeas, practice credit will be allowed only in counties recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Soybeans or cowpeas interplanted or grown in combination with corn or other intertilled row crops will not qualify for credit under this practice. Cowpeas or soybeans plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

12. Summer legumes.—Leaving summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled row crops on the land as a temporary mulch— $\frac{1}{5}$ unit or 30 cents per acre.

A good stand and good growth of soybeans or cowpeas interplanted or grown in combination with corn or other intertilled row crops during the summer of 1941, from which seed is not removed by mechanical means, must be left on the land (forage not harvested) as a temporary mulch to qualify for practice credit. This practice is applicable only in counties recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

13. Summer nonlegumes.—Plowing or disking under as green manure summer nonlegumes— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.

A good stand and good growth of millet, Sudan grass, sorghum, sown corn, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit. This practice is applicable only in counties recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Summer nonlegumes plowed or disked under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop.

Erosion Control

14. Terracing.—Construction of 200 feet of standard terrace—1 unit or \$1.50.

The spacing of terraces and terrace grades must conform with standard requirements with due consideration being given to the slope of the land and type of soil. The terrace must have a minimum width of ridge of 12 feet, measured from the edge of the bank on the lower side to the center of the water channel, and a minimum height of ridge at least 16 inches above the

water channel before the ridge settles. The water channel should be at least 12 feet wide. The cross section of the water channel must be at least 6 square feet after the ridge settles. Proper outlets must be provided. Water furrows, miniature terraces, and other temporary means of erosion control will not be acceptable under this practice.

15. Contour stripcropping.—Establishment of a system of contour stripcropping— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 cents per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice.

Forestry Practices

16. Forest tree planting.—Planting approved species of forest trees or shrubs beneficial to wildlife—3 units or \$4.50 per acre.

The species and spacings approved for forest tree plantings are as follows:

	Minimum spacing	Maximum spacing
Species:	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Shortleaf pine-----	6 x 6	7 x 7
Loblolly pine-----	6 x 6	7 x 7
White pine-----	6 x 6	7 x 7
Virginia pine-----	4 x 4	6 x 6
Black or yellow locust-----	4 x 4	6 x 6
Yellow poplar-----	6 x 6	7 x 7
White ash-----	6 x 6	7 x 7
Red cedar-----	6 x 6	7 x 7

Minimum spacing for black locust should be used only for gully control. Plantings must be protected from fire and grazing. Plantings must show a survival of not less than 700 planted trees per acre evenly distributed over the land on or after July 1, 1942. In the case of white pine plantings, credit will not be allowed unless all currant and gooseberry bushes present are removed from the planted area and throughout a surrounding border zone sufficiently wide to protect the white pines from blister-rust damage.

The planting of not less than 1,500 shrubs beneficial to wildlife on two or more small tracts, consisting of less than 1 acre each, will be considered as an acre even though the total area may be greater than 1 acre. Shrubs planted for credit under this practice must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated in accordance with good wildlife management practice.

17. Forest stand improvement.—Improvement of stands of forest trees—2 units or \$3.00 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications and instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice.

Other Practices

18. Apple tree removal.—Removal from commercial orchards of disease-infested or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality:

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter— $\frac{1}{5}$ unit or 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees more than 12 inches in diameter— $\frac{1}{3}$ unit or 50 cents per tree.

Approval of the county committee, including instructions and specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice. Payment will be made only

for the removal of live, permanent apple trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Measurements of trunk diameter will be made approximately 1 foot above ground level. No more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

19. Farm ditches.—Constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided—**1 unit or \$1.50 per 30 cubic yards of dirt removed.**

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the amount of dirt removed therefrom represents an amount at least equivalent to an average depth of 1 foot and unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for the amount of dirt removed from that portion of any ditch which is bordered on both sides by waste or noncrop land, or from any ditch which is wholly or partially maintained by any Federal, State, or county appropriation. This practice shall be applicable only in Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne Counties.

E. Materials furnished by other agencies.—If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment will be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by a State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be considered to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Division of payments and deductions.—The net special crop payment computed for each farm will be divided among the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers on the basis of their acreage shares in the special crops grown on the farm.

The net soil-building payment computed for each farm will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices on the farm. If more than one such person contributed (furnished labor, equipment, or materials) to the carrying out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net soil-building payment will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying out of practices on the farm.

The net deduction computed for any farm for exceeding special crop allotments will be divided on the basis of the acreage shares of each person in the special crops grown on the farm.

B. Increase in small payments.—The total conservation payment computed for any person on any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased as follows:

1. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1;
2. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents, but less than \$1, shall be increased by 40 percent;

3. Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment	Increase in payment	Amount of payment	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to \$1.99-----	\$0. 40	\$32.00 to \$32.99-----	\$10. 40
\$2.00 to \$2.99-----	. 80	\$33.00 to \$33.99-----	10. 60
\$3.00 to \$3.99-----	1. 20	\$34.00 to \$34.99-----	10. 80
\$4.00 to \$4.99-----	1. 60	\$35.00 to \$35.99-----	11. 00
\$5.00 to \$5.99-----	2. 00	\$36.00 to \$36.99-----	11. 20
\$6.00 to \$6.99-----	2. 40	\$37.00 to \$37.99-----	11. 40
\$7.00 to \$7.99-----	2. 80	\$38.00 to \$38.99-----	11. 60
\$8.00 to \$8.99-----	3. 20	\$39.00 to \$39.99-----	11. 80
\$9.00 to \$9.99-----	3. 60	\$40.00 to \$40.99-----	12. 00
\$10.00 to \$10.99-----	4. 00	\$41.00 to \$41.99-----	12. 10
\$11.00 to \$11.99-----	4. 40	\$42.00 to \$42.99-----	12. 20
\$12.00 to \$12.99-----	4. 80	\$43.00 to \$43.99-----	12. 30
\$13.00 to \$13.99-----	5. 20	\$44.00 to \$44.99-----	12. 40
\$14.00 to \$14.99-----	5. 60	\$45.00 to \$45.99-----	12. 50
\$15.00 to \$15.99-----	6. 00	\$46.00 to \$46.99-----	12. 60
\$16.00 to \$16.99-----	6. 40	\$47.00 to \$47.99-----	12. 70
\$17.00 to \$17.99-----	6. 80	\$48.00 to \$48.99-----	12. 80
\$18.00 to \$18.99-----	7. 20	\$49.00 to \$49.99-----	12. 90
\$19.00 to \$19.99-----	7. 60	\$50.00 to \$50.99-----	13. 00
\$20.00 to \$20.99-----	8. 00	\$51.00 to \$51.99-----	13. 10
\$21.00 to \$21.99-----	8. 20	\$52.00 to \$52.99-----	13. 20
\$22.00 to \$22.99-----	8. 40	\$53.00 to \$53.99-----	13. 30
\$23.00 to \$23.99-----	8. 60	\$54.00 to \$54.99-----	13. 40
\$24.00 to \$24.99-----	8. 80	\$55.00 to \$55.99-----	13. 50
\$25.00 to \$25.99-----	9. 00	\$56.00 to \$56.99-----	13. 60
\$26.00 to \$26.99-----	9. 20	\$57.00 to \$57.99-----	13. 70
\$27.00 to \$27.99-----	9. 40	\$58.00 to \$58.99-----	13. 80
\$28.00 to \$28.99-----	9. 60	\$59.00 to \$59.99-----	13. 90
\$29.00 to \$29.99-----	9. 80	\$60.00 to \$185.99-----	14. 00
\$30.00 to \$30.99-----	10. 00	\$186.00 to \$199.99-----	(1)
\$31.00 to \$31.99-----	10. 20	\$200.00 and over-----	(2)

¹ To \$200.00.

² None.

C. Deduction for county association expenses.—There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the 1942 program in the county in which his farm is located.

D. Payments restricted to purposes of program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld, or required to be refunded, if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers.—If on any farm in 1942 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements had not been changed, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to him shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

F. Farms not operated.—Only payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to producers on farms which are not operated in 1942—that is, farms on which a required acreage of cropland is not devoted to specified crops.

G. Assignments.—Any person entitled to receive a payment under the 1942 conservation program may assign a part or all of his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. The assignment must be made on Form ACP-69 and filed in the county office.

H. Conservation materials.—Farmers may request and (if approved by the county committee) may receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration superphosphate, limestone, and specified seeds for use in carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction will be made from any payment due the person who obtained the materials in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may furnish conservation materials (limestone, superphosphate, etc.) in lieu of any payment to producers on nonallotment farms.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person who shares in the payment computed for the farm, or who contributed to the carrying out of approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1942. Payment will be made only upon applications which are filed with the county office on or before January 31, 1943.

J. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination regarding any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any allotment, usual acreage, permitted acreage, yield, soil-building allowance, or measurement; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment.

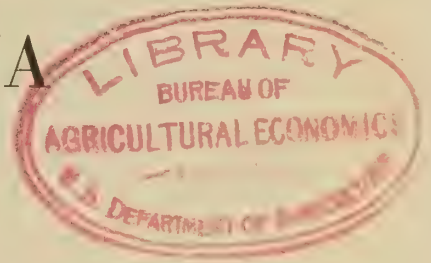
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AAA FARM PROGRAM

FOR

WEST VIRGINIA



The Farm Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and improving its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, assuring consumers plenty of supplies, and building for America an agriculture equal to any demands the Democracy may make. With abundant supplies on hand, stored fertility in the soil, and a strong, flexible farm program to help work out the difficulties ahead, farmers are ready to meet the responsibilities of changing world conditions and the developing needs of National Defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



YOUR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE



Strong agriculture is vital to a strong national defense. To help make our agriculture strong, your Nation calls upon you and the millions of American farmers to carry on the job already begun under the National Farm Program. The broad objectives of this program—a more productive soil, adequate reserves safely stored, and economic equality for agriculture—now more than ever are essential to the welfare of the Nation because they mean a strong agriculture. The program offers you the opportunity to contribute your share to the national defense while you work for the welfare of agriculture itself. This is a fivefold contribution.

When you participate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program you strengthen your own and the Nation's soil resources. Instead of permitting the haphazard plow-up of the first World War with the subsequent dust storms, bankruptcies, and loss of income and homes, you plant all you need and you conserve the surplus in the soil. You are building an Ever-Normal Granary of fertility in the soil for future production.

When you participate in the 1942 program you are mobilizing for quick action. You are ready to increase or decrease production as may be needed. You are preparing yourself to meet the problems of the future.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part to maintain adequate supplies without waste. You help create an Ever-Normal Granary, which needs sound and balanced production through acreage allotments.

When you participate in the 1942 program you do your part in making more effective the economic protection of farm prices and incomes, an essential step for making American farmers economically strong.

When you participate in the 1942 program you strengthen a working economic democracy. This economic democracy of farmers, your election of your neighbors to administer your program in your community and county, stands as a striking contrast to the totalitarian economics of dictatorships.

The National Farm Program is a program for peace and you and 6 million American farmers have in it the means for peaceful progress. Today the farm program is a bulwark of our national defense.



1942 AAA FARM PROGRAM FOR WEST VIRGINIA

YOUR FARM PROGRAM

The National Farm Program is designed to conserve and build up the Nation's soil; to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced supply of farm products; to obtain for agriculture its fair share of the national income; and to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. The farm program sets up an Ever-Normal Granary to provide farmers an opportunity of carrying over food and feedstuffs from years of plenty into years when they are needed to provide an adequate supply. The farm program affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

1. The agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil-building practices and in raising farm income by adjusting supplies to needs;
 2. Commodity loans to permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against serious price declines;
 3. Parity payments to give producers of wheat and tobacco as nearly as possible a fair share of the national income;
 4. Marketing quotas for Burley tobacco and wheat to aid farmers in marketing such commodities in a more orderly manner;
 5. Crop insurance for wheat; and
 6. Surplus removal programs to increase consumption and broaden markets for farm products at home and abroad.
-

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

County committees, with the assistance of community committeemen, determine individual farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes for eligible farms in each county. The committees also determine normal yields per acre for each special crop (wheat, tobacco, and potatoes) for which an allotment is set up or a deduction is made.

The allotments and yields determined for each farm are used for purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, and where applicable, for parity payment and loan programs, marketing quotas, and crop insurance. If the farm allotments for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes are not overplanted and the soil-building allowance is earned, the farm will be in line with respect to maximum agricultural conservation and parity payments, marketing quotas, commodity loans, and crop insurance.

In order for producers to be eligible to file an application for and receive payment with respect to any farm under the 1942 Agri-

cultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, it will be necessary for the operator of the farm to execute Section I of Form ECR-615, "Farm Practice Plan," on or before a date established by the Regional Director, and file a copy with the county office.

Further details of the farm program may be obtained from the office of the county AAA committee.

Section I. FARM ALLOTMENTS, PAYMENTS, QUOTAS, LOANS, CROP INSURANCE, AND DEDUCTIONS

A. WHEAT

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 will be eligible for a wheat allotment.

2. **Wheat-allotment farm** means any farm for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined unless the farm is reclassified as a non-wheat-allotment farm in accordance with item 9 below.

3. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the planted acreage of wheat does not exceed the wheat allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Parity payment.**—A wheat parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the wheat crop on the farm if the wheat allotment for the farm is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

5. **Loan.**—Wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for a wheat loan, if available, and if the acreage planted to wheat for harvest in 1942 is not in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Crop insurance.**—Crop insurance may be secured on a wheat-allotment farm up to the number of acres in the wheat allotment. Applications for crop insurance must be filed before any wheat, in which the applicant has an interest in the county, is seeded, but in no event later than August 30, 1941.

7. **Deduction on a wheat-allotment farm.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat conservation payment rate** for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the wheat parity rate** for each acre **planted** to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment set up for the farm.

8. **Marketing penalty.**—Wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 crop. Wheat produced in 1942 will be subject to quotas if two-thirds or more of wheat growers voting in the wheat referendum (to be held prior to the harvesting of the 1942 crop) favor marketing quotas. The farm marketing excess (the quantity of wheat produced on the excess wheat acreage) is subject to penalty at the rate of 50 percent of the basic loan rate for wheat. Until the penalty is paid or until the "marketing excess" is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture the entire crop of wheat produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States Government for the amount of the penalty, and any wheat

sold from the farm will be subject to penalty. No marketing penalty will apply to wheat produced on any farm if the acreage of wheat seeded on such a farm is not in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat produced thereon.

9. **Non-wheat-allotment farm** means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined, (b) for which a wheat allotment of **15 acres or less** is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (c) for which a wheat allotment of **more than 15 acres** is determined and a request is made in writing to the county committee prior to August 30, 1941, to have the farm classified as a non-wheat-allotment farm, and the county committee approves the request, or (d) from which no wheat is sold and the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon and the county committee approves the classification of such farm as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

No wheat parity or wheat conservation payment will be computed for a non-wheat-allotment farm. Crop insurance will be available on a non-wheat-allotment farm only for an acreage equal to the larger of the farm wheat allotment or 15 acres, but in no event for an acreage in excess of the seeded acreage of wheat on the farm.

10. **Deduction on a non-wheat-allotment farm.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the payment rate** for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat allotment, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat grown thereon.

11. **Acreage of wheat harvested** means any acreage of wheat which reaches maturity and is (a) harvested for grain, (b) cut for hay, or (c) is pastured by livestock or poultry.

12. **Acreage planted to wheat** means any acreage of land seeded to wheat except when seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop is not harvested as wheat for grain or seed, or the wheat seeded in such mixtures does not reach maturity.

B. TOBACCO

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each farm on which Burley tobacco was grown in one or more of the 5 years 1937 to 1941 will be eligible for a tobacco allotment.

2. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the tobacco crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of tobacco does not exceed the tobacco allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible.

3. **Parity payment.**—A parity payment, if authorized for 1942, will also be made to each producer sharing in the tobacco grown on the farm if the tobacco allotment is not exceeded and the producer is otherwise eligible.

4. **Loan.**—Tobacco loans will be available if authorized for the 1942 crop.

5. **Farm marketing quota.**—Marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1942 crop of Burley tobacco. The farm marketing quota will be the actual production of Burley tobacco on the acreage harvested within the allotment set up for the farm.

6. **Deduction.**—(a) A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the Burley tobacco payment rate** for each acre of Burley tobacco harvested in excess of the tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

(b) A deduction will be made from any parity payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the tobacco parity rate** for each acre of Burley tobacco harvested in excess of the tobacco allotment or permitted acreage set up for the farm.

7. **Marketing penalty.**—Tobacco marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be subject to a penalty of **10 cents** per pound. The marketing quota penalty is in addition to any deductions which may be made from agricultural conservation and parity payments.

C. POTATOES

1. **Farm allotment.**—Each commercial potato farm in West Virginia will be eligible for a potato allotment. No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

2. **Commercial potato farm.**—A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939 to 1941 is 3 acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

3. **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

4. **Conservation payment.**—An agricultural conservation payment will be made to each producer sharing in the potato crop on the farm if the harvested acreage of potatoes does not exceed the potato allotment set up for the farm and the producer is otherwise eligible, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of the farm did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period.

5. **Deduction.**—A deduction will be made from any conservation payment computed for the farm at a rate **10 times the potato payment rate** for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the potato allotment, or if no potato allotment is set up for a farm the deduction will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of **3 acres**.

D. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE

1. **Special-crop payments reduced for insufficient soil-building performance.**—The amount of net payments earned by producers on any farm for staying within farm allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes will be reduced unless that part of the soil-building

allowance equal to the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II is fully earned by carrying out approved soil-building practices: *Provided*, That no reduction will be made from such special-crop payments if (a) the amount of soil-building payment earned on the farm equals or exceeds the maximum special-crop payment computed for the farm or (b) the farm is retired from agricultural production during the 1942 program year. The total special-crop payment earned on any farm will not be reduced, under this subsection D, below a percentage equal to the percentage of the sum of items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection A of section II which is earned for the farm.

2. Proration of deduction for insufficient soil-building performance.—Any deduction from special-crop payments for failure to earn the required amount of the soil-building allowance will be regarded as a pro rata deduction from payments computed in connection with special-crop allotments.

Section II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance (the maximum payment that may be earned on each participating farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices) will be the sum of the following amounts except as provided below:

ITEM. 1.—70 cents times the acreage of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the 1942 farm acreage allotments set up for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes with respect to which payments are computed.

Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

ITEM. 2.—\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major part of the production is normally sold.

ITEM 3.—25 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Noncrop, open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

ITEM 4.—\$1.00 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables for any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables in 1940 is determined to be 3 acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the 1940 acreage of vegetables or truck crops, of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, sweet corn for processing, and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

If the sum of items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above plus the sum of special crop payments is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be \$20 minus the sum of the 1942 agricultural conservation payments computed for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes.

B. Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.—If the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, there will be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice.

C. Soil-building practices.—The soil-building practices listed below will count toward earning the soil-building allowance, to the extent indicated herein, when carried out during the period **July 1, 1941, through June 30, 1942**, in accordance with good farming practice and the provisions of this bulletin. For purpose of practice 1 below, soil-depleting crops will be the same as those defined under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Application of Materials

1. Superphosphate.—Application of (a) 100 pounds of AAA triple superphosphate or (b) 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

The material must be applied as a top dressing to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, sweetclover, white clover, red clover, and lespedeza sericea; perennial grasses such as bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, and redtop; winter legumes such as crimson clover; annual lespedeza; annual ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; gardens for home use; or permanent pasture. Credit will not be given for the application of superphosphate to a soil-depleting crop or to any of the above-named crops when seeded or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, unless the superphosphate is applied after the soil-depleting crop is harvested or in the case of winter legumes after the soil-depleting crop has matured. For applications of superphosphate as a top dressing to winter legumes, not grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, credit will be given only if the material is applied not later than December 31, 1941.

2. Liming materials.—Application of ground limestone, or its equivalent, to farmland in counties as follows—**1 unit or \$1.50.**

(a) **2,000 pounds** in the counties of Berkeley, Greenbrier, and Jefferson;

(b) **1,500 pounds** in the counties of Barbour, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker;

(c) **1,000 pounds** in the counties of Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Mingo, Nicholas, Ohio, Pleasants, Putnam, Raleigh, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming; and

(d) **800 pounds** in the counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, and Webster.

For purposes of this practice not less than 150 pounds of limestone screenings, or 70 pounds of hydrated or burned lime, will be considered to be equivalent to 100 pounds of ground limestone. Limestone, of which 90 percent or more

will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as ground limestone. Such material, of which less than 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, will be considered as limestone screenings.

Seeding Legumes

3. Alfalfa.—Seeding approved varieties of hardy domestic or Canadian alfalfa—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

Sufficient alfalfa seed, but in no event less than the minimum requirements approved by the State committee, must be sown on land properly prepared, including the application of sufficient liming material and superphosphate, where necessary, to assure a good stand. In case a good stand is not obtained, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that the land was properly prepared.

4. Winter legumes.—Seeding crimson clover or vetch as winter cover crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

5. Annual lespedeza.—Seeding annual lespedeza—**¼ unit or 37½ cents per acre.**

6. Other legumes.—Seeding sericea, approved red clover, alsike clover, white clover, or mixtures containing the required amount of such legumes—**½ unit or 75 cents per acre.**

In order to qualify under practices 3, 4, 5, and 6, seeding rates must meet the requirements approved for each county by the State committee. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

Winter Cover and Green Manure Crops

7. Winter cover crops.—Leaving winter cover crops (or sweet-clover in orchards) on land as a temporary mulch—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of fall seeded oats, barley, or rye, or mixtures of these crops, from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means, or sweetclover in orchards, must be left on the land as a temporary mulch to qualify for credit. Any crop for which payment is made under practice 8 will not qualify for credit under this practice.

8. Green manure crops.—Turning under green manure crops—**1 unit or \$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of crimson clover, vetch, sweetclover, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, rye, fall seeded oats or barley, or mixtures of these crops, must be plowed or disked under as green manure to qualify for credit.

Orchard Practice

9. Apple tree removal.—Removal of disease-infested or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality:

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter—**⅓ unit or 30 cents per tree.**

(b) For trees more than 12 inches in diameter—**⅓ unit or 50 cents per tree.**

Approval of the county committee, including detailed instructions, must be obtained before performing this practice. Payment will be made only for the removal of live, permanent apple trees and not for the removal of filler or

semipermanent trees. No payment will be made for removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Measurements of trunk diameter will be made approximately 1 foot above ground level. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

Other Practices

10. Counter stripcropping.—Establishment of a system of counter stripcropping— $\frac{1}{2}$ unit or 75 per acre.

Approval of the county committee, including detailed specifications, must be obtained before performing this practice.

D. Materials furnished by other agencies.—If one-half of more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment will be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, trees, and materials furnished a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by a State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be considered to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Division of payments and deductions.—The net special-crop payment computed for each farm will be divided among the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers on the basis of their acreage shares in the special crops grown on the farm.

The net soil-building payment computed for each farm will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices on the farm. If more than one such person contributed (furnished labor, equipment, or materials) to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net soil-building payment will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying-out of practices on the farm.

The net deduction computed for any farm for exceeding special-crop allotments will be divided on the basis of the acreage shares of each person in the special crops grown on the farm.

B. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person on any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased as follows:

<i>Payment computed</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

C. Deduction for county association expenses.—There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of ad-

ministering the 1942 program in the county in which his farm is located.

D. Payments restricted to purposes of program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld, or required to be refunded, if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers.—If on any farm in 1942 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program, than would have been made to him under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements had not been changed, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to him shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

F. Farms not operated.—Only payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to producers on farms which are not operated in 1942.

G. Assignments.—Any person entitled to receive a payment under the 1942 program may assign a part or all of his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. The assignment must be made on Form ACP-69 and filed in the county office.

H. Conservation materials.—Farmers may request and (if approved by the county committee) may receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration superphosphate, limestone, and specified seeds for use in carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction will be made from any payment due the person who obtained the materials in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may furnish conservation materials (limestone, superphosphate, etc.) **in lieu of any payment** to producers on nonallotment farms and to producers on allotments farms if the special-crop payment computed for the farm is not over \$25.00 and only one producer is interested in the farm payment.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person who shares in the payment computed for the farm, or who contributed to the carrying-out of approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1942. Payment will

be made only upon applications which are filed with the county office on or before January 31, 1943.

J. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination regarding any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any allotment, usual acreage, permitted acreage, yield, soil-building allowance, or measurement; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment.

